

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Stepney].

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1931

BY

J. M. BROWNE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

78-932

93.75 STE

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(November, 1930, to October, 1931.)

Ex Officio : HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR. Councillor M. H. DAVIS, J.P., L.C.C.*Chairman* : Councillor J. HURLEY, J.P.*Vice-Chairman* : Councillor (Mrs.) H. ROBERTS.

Alderman A. CONN	Councillor (Miss) M. MOSES, J.P.
„ S. GOLDMAN	„ R. G. MULLAN.
„ (Mrs.) E. PRITCHARD.	„ (Mrs.) J. O'BRIEN.
Councillor I. G. DA COSTA.	„ (Mrs.) A. O'LEARY.
„ C. EDSER.	„ (Mrs.) M. M. E. PHILLIPS, J.P.
„ D. FRANKEL.	„ (Dr.) S. SACKS.
„ T. LANE.	„ (Miss) I. SAMUEL, J.P.
„ (Mrs.) H. LONG.	„ (Miss) K. SLATTERY.
„ T. MCCARTNEY.	„ L. WEINBERG.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1930, to October, 1931.)

The Members of the Public Health Committee, together with the following Members:—

Mrs. C. AYLWARD.	Mrs. E. E. S. MARKHAM.
Mrs. L. FRANKEL.	Mrs. A. MODEL.
Mrs. F. E. GRENFELL.	Miss B. M. PAGE.
Mrs. G. LAWDER.	Mrs. TAYLOR.
	Mrs. A. WALSH.

Chairman : Councillor (Mrs.) J. O'BRIEN.*Vice-Chairman* : Councillor (Mrs.) A. O'LEARY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
43, WHITE HORSE STREET, STEPNEY, LONDON, E.1.
May, 1932.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1931.

The Council considered an Official representation made by me under the Housing Act, 1930, respecting an area comprising a housing scheme affecting 471 persons.

The deaths from zymotic diseases show a decrease over the previous year, but the following up and visiting of cases of measles has caused a great deal of extra work to the department.

It was gratifying to note that there was a most noteworthy decline in the occurrence of Small Pox in the Borough.

Arrangements have been made at the Council's Laboratory for the routine examination of milk bacteriologically as well as chemically. The Freezing point method, using the Hortvet apparatus has been adopted for the detection of added water in milk. This additional test has been found to be of considerable assistance in the work of the laboratory.

The general sanitary condition of the Borough continues to receive the close attention of the Department, numerous visits are paid to houses, food premises, workshops and outworkers' premises.

In June the Council considered the question of the public cleansing service in Stepney and also the cost of that service. Having received reports from the Heads of the Departments directly connected with this subject, they set up a Public Cleansing Committee and appointed a Public Cleansing Officer.

The Tuberculosis Notification Register is under revision. This has enabled us to take a considerable number of cases off the register during the past year. The work is not yet completed.

The grant of extra nourishment to Tuberculous persons has been found to be of great service and is becoming more utilised.

During the year, the Council took over a voluntary maternity and child welfare centre at the Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.

Owing to the large number of attendances at our dental clinic it was found necessary to increase the number of the Maternity sessions.

The Lightermen's strike, towards the end of the year, affected local conditions considerably, and there was a great demand for free milk and meals. People who had never previously applied for milk were bound to do so during this period. The milk was granted only on medical grounds in every case. Children quickly show signs of malnutrition when they are undernourished; bronchitis, mild rickets and other deficiency diseases develop.

I should like to mention the support I have received from the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees in all the activities we have undertaken during the year, also from the whole staff who have worked loyally and well. I desire to thank both them and the members of the Committees mentioned in assisting me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I remain, Yours obediently,

J. M. BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1931.

Area of Borough (in acres)	1,902,766
Population (Census 1931)	225,238
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931) according to Rate Books	37,772
Rateable value	£1,732,962
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,885
	Total. Male. Female.
Live Births { Legitimate 3,900 1,981 1,919 }	} Birth rate 17·7
{ Illegitimate 110 64 46 }	
Still Births	142 80 62 Rate per 1,000 total births 35
Deaths	2,958 1,605 1,353 Death rate 13·1
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :	From sepsis ... 2 From other causes 7
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :	Legitimate ... 75. Illegitimate ... 181. Total ... 78.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	24
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	29
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	66
„ „ Respiratory Tuberculosis	226
„ „ Other Tuberculous Diseases	28
„ „ Cancer	342
„ „ Heart Disease	525
„ „ Zymotic diseases	143

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Census was taken on the 26/27 April and it was ascertained that Stepney had a population of 225,238 persons—110,087 males and 115,151 females.—This represents a decrease of 10·8 per cent. in the inter-censal period 1911/1921, and 9·8 per cent. in the inter-censal period 1921/1931, or in plain figures a decrease of 54,566 over that of 1911 and 24,419 over that of 1921.

Population.

The estimate of the Registrar-General to the mid-year 1931 is 226,500, but excluding the estimated number of non-civilians to be 700, the net figure is reduced to 225,800.

The total number of births of Stepney residents during the year was 4,010—2,045 males and 1,965 females—or 202 less than in the previous year.

Births.

1,103 of the births belonged to Limehouse.

695 of the births belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

1,547 of the births belonged to Mile End Old Town.

665 of the births belonged to Whitechapel.

The birth-rate was 17·7 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 15·0 per 1,000.

Births in
Public
Institutions
in the
Borough.

3,985 births occurred in public Institutions in the Borough, of which 2,248 belonged to Stepney and 1,737 belonged to other Boroughs

1,429 births occurred in the East End Maternity Hospital:—

167 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

265 belonged to Limehouse.

35 belonged to Whitechapel.

64 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

898 belonged to outlying Districts.

720 births occurred in the London Hospital:—

128 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

43 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

43 belonged to Limehouse.

88 belonged to Whitechapel.

418 belonged to outlying Districts.

330 births occurred in the St. George-in-the-East Hospital:—

204 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

77 belonged to Limehouse.

8 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

29 belonged to Whitechapel.

12 belonged to Outlying Districts.

578 births occurred in the Mile End Hospital:—

386 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

141 belonged to Limehouse.

6 belonged to Whitechapel.

45 belonged to outlying Districts.

175 births occurred in the St. Peter's Hospital:—

127 belonged to Whitechapel.

2 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

20 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

4 belonged to Limehouse.

22 belonged to outlying Districts.

753 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street:—

170 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

146 belonged to Whitechapel.

80 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

15 belonged to Limehouse.

342 belonged to outlying Districts.

168 births occurred outside the Borough, the parents being residents of Stepney.

Births in
Outlying
Districts.

- 16 belonged to Limehouse.
- 20 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 70 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 62 belonged to Whitechapel.

3 sets of triplets were born in the Borough during the year. The parents of 1 set were non-residents.

Triplets.

The Notification of Births Act applies to the notification of any child which is born after the 28th week of pregnancy whether alive or dead.

Notification
of Births
Act.

The number of births notified was 3,978—3,844 live births and 134 still-births. 2,633 were notified by midwives and 1,345 by doctors and parents.

The total number of marriages which took place during the year was 2,044, or 95 less than in the previous year.

Marriages.

The proportion of persons married was 18·1 per 1,000 of the population.

The total number of deaths, after deducting deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough and adding those residents who died in Outlying Institutions was 2,958—1,605 males and 1,353 females—or 242 more than in the previous year.

Deaths.

- 666 of the deaths belonged to Limehouse.
- 478 of the deaths belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 1,106 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 708 of the deaths belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 13·1 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 12·4 per 1,000.

2,470 deaths occurred in public Institutions in the Borough, of which 1,643 belonged to Stepney and 827 belonged to other Boroughs.

Deaths in
Public
Institutions
in the
Borough.

	Belonging to Stepney.	Belonging to other Boroughs.
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road ...	8	14
East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell...	42	76
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road ...	191	611
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green ...	62	25
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road ...	445	27
St. George's Hospital, Raine Street ...	443	11
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road ...	368	47
Sick Room Help Society, 24, Underwood Street ...	10	8
Stepney Institution, South Grove ...	74	8

Deaths in
Outlying
Districts.

There were 415 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough in various Institutions outside the Borough:—

Asylums.

London County Mental Hospital, Cane Hill, Bexley	...	9
" " " " Horton, Epsom	...	4
" " " " Tooting Bec	... ..	31
Kent County	... ..	1
Leavesden	... ..	4
Surrey County	... ..	1

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Brook Fever Hospital	... ..	4
Eastern Fever Hospital	... ..	13
Joyce Green Fever Hospital	... ..	1
Grove Fever Hospital	... ..	3
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	... ..	18
North-Western Fever Hospital	... ..	2
Park Fever Hospital	... ..	13
South-Eastern Fever Hospital	... ..	8
South-Western Fever Hospital	... ..	2

General Hospitals and Other Institutions.

Charing Cross Hospital	... ..	2
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street	... ..	1
Guy's Hospital	... ..	7
King's College Hospital	... ..	1
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	... ..	5
Middlesex Hospital	... ..	1
Royal Free Hospital	... ..	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	... ..	22
St. George's Hospital	... ..	3
St. Thomas' Hospital	... ..	1
The German Hospital	... ..	4
University Hospital	... ..	1
Westminster Hospital	... ..	1
Berks and Bucks Home	... ..	1
Brompton Hospital	... ..	1
Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road	... ..	1
City of London Maternity Hospital	... ..	1
City of London Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green	... ..	11
Consumption Hospital, Kensington	... ..	3
Down's Hospital, Surrey	... ..	2
Eversfield Hospital, Hastings	... ..	1
General Hospital, Margate	... ..	1

General Hospitals and Other Institutions—continued.

Grove Park Hospital	4
Hospital for Women, Westminster	1
King George Sanatorium, Bramshott	1
Maltings Farm Sanatorium	1
New End Hospital, Hampstead	1
Northern Hospital, Southgate	2
Highwood Hospital, Brentwood	2
Poplar Hospital	5
Queen's Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green	9
Royal Northern Hospital, Islington	1
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	2
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	11
St. Columbus Hospital, Hampstead	3
St. Peter's Hospital, Westminster	1
2a, Bow Road, Poplar	22
214a, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green	7
Central Home, Leytonstone	1
Children's Hospital, Holborn	1
Colindale Hospital	5
Cottage Hospital, Hendon	1
Darenth Training Colony	1
73a, Devons Road, Poplar	13
Duncome House, Homerton	1
Friern Barnet Infirmary	29
230, High Street, Homerton	4
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Tottenham	9
204, Hoxton Street	3
Hundred Acres, Epsom	4
Lambeth Hospital	3
1a, Manor Road, Ilford	23
Metropolitan Hospital, Caterham	3
Maudsley Hospital	1
Mildmay Mission Hospital	2
Miller Hospital, Greenwich	1
107, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth... ..	17
Queen Margaret's Hospital	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	3
Redhill Hospital, Hendon	1
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	1
St. Benedict's Hospital	1
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	5
50a, St. Leonard's Road, Poplar	2
St. Luke's Hospital, Paddington	1
St. Margaret's Hospital, St. Pancras... ..	3

General Hospitals and Other Institutions—continued.

1, Uxbridge Road, Norwood	6
West End Hospital, St. Pancras	2
1, West Park Road, Epsom	7

In addition there were 51 deaths of Stepney residents in private houses outside the Borough.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from cancer was 342, or 16 more than in the previous year.

72 belonged to Limehouse.

61 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

125 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

84 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.5 per 1,000 of the population.

163 were between 45 and 65 years of age—92 males and 71 females

106 were between 65 and 75 years of age—55 males and 51 females

51 were 75 years of age and over—22 males and 29 females.

The organs and parts of the body affected were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Throat and alimentary canal	104	60
Abdominal	33	31
Genital organs	10	20
Breast	—	27
Skin	4	2
Lung and Pleura	16	8
Brain and Meninges	1	1
Bones	3	7
Other specified Organs	2	6
Other undefined	4	3
Totals	<u>177</u>	<u>165</u>

Heart
Disease

There were 525 deaths from Heart disease (260 males and 265 females), or 7 more than in the previous year.

95 belonged to Limehouse.

98 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

206 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

126 belonged to Whitechapel

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 2.32 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Respiratory Organs (excluding Tuberculosis) was 587, or 112 more than in the previous year.

Diseases
of the
Respiratory
Organs.

139 belonged to Limehouse.

84 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

213 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

151 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 2·5 per 1,000 of the population.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 143, or 45 less than in the previous year. They include all deaths from Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea.

Zymotic
Diseases.

43 belonged to Limehouse.

39 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

38 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

23 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·63 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 26, or 23 more than in the previous year.

Influenza.

10 belonged to Limehouse.

1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

8 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

7 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·11 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was ·26 per 1,000.

There were 66 deaths from Diarrhoea, or 5 less than in the previous year.

Diarrhoea.

11 belonged to Limehouse.

25 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

19 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

11 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·29 per 1,000 of the population. 58 of the deaths, or 87 per cent. were under one year of age.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 29, or 25 more than in the previous year.

Whooping
Cough.

14 belonged to Limehouse.

4 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

4 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

7 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·12 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was ·07 per 1,000.

Measles.

There were 24 deaths from Measles, or 27 less than in the previous year.

11 belonged to Limehouse.

4 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

7 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

2 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .1 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was .03 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis.

There were 254 deaths from tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Limehouse	38	28	4	1
St. George-in-the-East ...	16	14	2	1
Mile End	50	30	6	4
Whitechapel	36	14	8	2
Total	140	86	20	8

Pneumonia.

There were 317 deaths from Pneumonia, or 31 more than in the previous year. 169 were over 45 years of age.

86 belonged to Limehouse.

51 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

104 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

76 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Infantile
Mortality.

313 infants died under one year of age, or 9 less than in the previous year.

20 of the deaths were illegitimate children.

88 belonged to Limehouse.

71 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

95 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

59 belonged to Whitechapel.

The infant mortality-rate for the whole Borough was 78 per 1,000 births.

Social
Conditions.

The tendency in Stepney is to become more industrialised. As there is a long river frontage a large proportion of people who live in overcrowded conditions earn their living either by regular or casual work at the docks and wharves. These people cannot afford to live outside the Borough.

Another class of population consists mostly of those engaged in all branches of the tailoring trade. Both males and females are employed, and the main source of supply and demand for their goods is in the City and West End of London. These people cannot afford to live far away from their work.

The deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age are shown in the table below :—

Infantile Mortality.

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year	
All Causes	{	Certified {	M.	54	3	6	6	69	35	32	24	17	177
				F.	38	...	1	4	43	17	22	34	20	136
		Uncertified	... {
Small-pox	M.
				F.	1	1	1
Chicken-pox	M.
				F.
Measles	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	M.	...	1	1	2	7	8	4	3	24
				F.	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	9	27
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	M.	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	6
				F.	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6
Premature Birth	...	...	...	M.	40	1	2	44	1	...	...	...	45
				F.	23	...	...	24	2	...	...	...	26
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	M.	4	...	1	5	6	7	...	1	19
				F.	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	7
Atelectasis	...	...	...	M.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
				F.	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	M.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
				F.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
				F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
				F.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	M.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Laryngitis	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
				F.	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	M.	...	1	3	6	8	9	12	5	40
				F.	1	...	2	3	3	5	12	3	26	
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
				F.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	M.	3	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	8
				F.	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Totals		92	3	7	10	112	52	54	58	37	313

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M.	1,605	177	50	34	31	50	177	522	353	211
	F.	1,353	136	30	32	33	48	135	358	323	258
1. Enteric Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M.	14	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	10	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M.	11	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	18	6	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M.	10	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	7	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M.	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	20	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	2
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
8. Cerebrospinal Fever	M.	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	140	1	1	2	—	16	51	1	18	1
	F.	86	2	—	1	4	22	29	50	7	1
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	M.	20	—	—	5	2	3	7	20	—	—
	F.	8	—	—	2	—	2	1	7	—	—
11. Syphilis	M.	11	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
	F.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes dorsalis.	M.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	1
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	M.	177	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F.	165	—	—	—	—	1	7	92	55	22
14. Diabetes	M.	15	—	—	1	—	1	12	71	51	29
	F.	28	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	1
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M.	74	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	8	3
	F.	100	—	—	—	1	1	7	23	29	13
16. Heart disease	M.	260	4	1	—	5	9	4	45	31	19
	F.	265	2	1	1	8	9	21	82	83	55
17. Aneurysm	M.	12	—	—	—	—	—	21	68	85	70
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F.	32	—	—	—	1	—	4	18	17	11
19. Bronchitis	M.	136	6	1	—	—	—	3	7	13	9
	F.	98	5	1	—	—	2	8	61	34	24
						1	—	1	22	40	28

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	189	33	16	7	5	4	18	59	35	12
	F.	128	25	13	6	—	5	16	17	25	21
21. Other respiratory diseases ...	M.	19	1	2	1	2	—	1	7	4	1
	F.	17	—	—	2	—	1	2	4	7	1
22. Peptic Ulcer ...	M.	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (Under 2 years) ...	M.	36	28	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis ...	M.	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	—
27. Other digestive diseases ...	M.	37	3	—	1	—	2	5	20	5	1
	F.	32	5	1	—	1	1	3	13	5	3
28. Acute and chronic nephritis ...	M.	62	1	—	—	—	3	8	24	18	8
	F.	58	1	—	—	—	—	8	26	16	7
29. Puerperal sepsis ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	M.	78	76	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	49	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility ...	M.	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	47
	F.	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	53
33. Suicide ...	M.	19	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	1	2
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
34. Other violence ...	M.	65	5	—	2	8	2	13	13	16	6
	F.	38	1	1	3	8	1	4	9	2	9
35. Other defined causes ...	M.	51	5	2	3	2	3	12	13	7	4
	F.	43	2	1	3	8	1	10	10	6	2
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Erysipelas ...	M.	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
	F.	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
38. Small Pox ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...		2,958	313	80	66	64	98	312	880	676	469

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Staff. Full particulars of the staff of the Public Health Department are given on page 3.

Nursing in the home. The arrangements made with the East London Nursing Society for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia following Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and Pemphigus Neonatorum were continued. The Council pay this Society 1s. 3d. per visit to such cases and 668 visits were made by them during the year.

Midwives. There are 12 midwives practising in the Borough, and in addition there are 23 employed by the voluntary associations.

The supervision and control of midwives is in the hands of the L.C.C.

Laboratory Facilities. The Council has arrangements with the L.C.C. for the bacteriological examination at the Mile End Hospital of certain specimens sent by medical practitioners.

The number of bacteriological examinations of swabs (for Diphtheria bacilli) made on behalf of the Public Health Department during the year was 2,013—163 were positive and 1,850 were negative.

Specimens of sputa are examined by our own Tuberculosis officers at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Water, milk and footstuffs are examined at the Council's own Laboratory at the Public Health Department.

Legislation during the year.

- 1.—The Temporary Order declaring Chicken Pox to be a notifiable Infectious Disease under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was continued for a further period of twelve months from the 8th May.
- 2.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Cider Regulations, 1931.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of cider produced from apples and pears grown in England and Wales and a grade designation mark.

The Regulations came into operation on the 23rd March.

- 3.—London County Council Byelaw made under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

This Byelaw regulates the emission of smoke from buildings other than private dwelling houses. The emission of black smoke for a period of three minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney, shall until the contrary is proved be presumed to be a nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

This Byelaw came into operation on the 19th May.

4.—The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931, made under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930.

It is the duty of the employer in any of the industries concerned to arrange for the initial examination of all workmen newly employed by him within two months of their commencing employment in a scheduled industry or process. The Council agreed to allow the Tuberculosis Officers to undertake the initial examination of any newly engaged workmen in the industries and processes enumerated in the Scheme, and the Secretary of State agreed to their appointment.

The Scheme came into operation on the 1st June.

5.—London County Council Byelaws with respect to Houses divided into Separate Tenements, etc.

These byelaws amend and repeal certain byelaws with respect to houses intended or used for occupation by the working classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

These Byelaws came into operation on the 8th June.

6.—The Canal Boats Amendment Regulations, 1931.

A condition of a previous Regulation provides that a Canal Boat before registration shall have at least one cabin in the boat furnished with a suitable stove and chimney in a safe and convenient situation, etc.

On and after the 1st September this Regulation shall not apply to any Canal Boat used or intended to be used for the carriage of petroleum spirit.

7.—The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 8 Order, 1931.

This Order provides for the compulsory marking of imported Frozen or Chilled Salmon and Sea Trout with an indication of origin. It is not lawful to sell or expose for sale such fish unless it bears an indication of origin.

The Order came into operation on the 29th December, but it does not apply to fresh salmon imported into the United Kingdom, which may have been packed in ice.

8.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

These rescind the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912, 1921 and 1924, and certain modifications are made as to notifications, etc.

The Regulations came into operation on 1st January.

Hospital facilities.

There are adequate hospital facilities in the Borough and they work in close co-operation with the Public Health Department. The following is a list of the various hospitals showing particulars relating to each:—

Situation.	No. of beds.	<i>In-patients</i> admitted during the year.	<i>Out-patients.</i> No. dealt with during the year.	Purpose.	Management.
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road.	Male 350 Female 363 Children 89 Other 37	13,661	81,389	General.	Voluntary.
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road.	Male 155 Female 418	6,223	5,089	General.	L.C.C.
St. George-in-the-East Hospital, Raine Street.	Male 198 Female 158 Children 50 Other 4	5,733	9,178	General.	L.C.C.
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road.	Male 235 Female 196 Children 74	4,542	8,377	General.	L.C.C.
South Grove Institution, South Grove.	685	—	—	General.	L.C.C.
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green.	Male 41 Female 50 Children (under 6) 12 Other 5	1,614	15,481	General.	Voluntary.
East London Hospital for Children, Glamis Road.	Children 135	1,432	15,298	General.	Voluntary.
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road.	56	1,615	527 (new)	Maternity.	Voluntary.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, Underwood Street.	34	778	70	Maternity.	Voluntary.

Venereal disease.

The London County Council have a Venereal Disease Clinic at the London Hospital. Particulars as to hours of attendance and advice leaflets can be obtained there or at the Public Health Office, 43, White Horse Street.

A. Return showing the work of the Dispensaries for the year 1931:—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	129	98	11	14	13	7	22	11	142	105	33	25		
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	63	17	20		840
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	139	75	64		
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	2	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	4		
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	5	7		689
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	183	164	190		
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered ..	32	28	2	0	3	3	4	4	35	31	6	4		
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	338	250	278		1,172
D.—NUMBER OF CASES ON Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	727	471	83	88	43	38	123	102	770	509	206	190		1,904
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	88	33	37		

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1,776
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.. .. . 64
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 143
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) 150
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 6,543
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 523
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—
 - (a) Personal 39
 - (b) Other 244
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 134
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 5,609
10. Number of:—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 1,028
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 84
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above 5
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 926

B. Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment):—

Provided by the Council 3 Provided by Voluntary Bodies 0

Special
Treatment:

The Council has arrangements by which they pay for the attendances of patients undergoing certain forms of treatment at various hospitals as follows :

	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances
Finsen Light treatment at the London Hospital	7	110
Pneumo-Thorax Refills at Brompton	4	43
" " " Victoria Park	20	188
Artificial light at the London Hospital	4	253

Supply of
Extra
Nourish-
ment.

The Council decided on the 27th May to grant extra nourishment to persons suffering from Tuberculosis who attend our Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Grants are made on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers for a period of 28 days in the first instance, and the grant consists of one and a half pints of Grade A.T.T. Milk per day, seven eggs per week, and a half pound of butter per week.

During the year 77 grants were made to 35 persons, the total cost being £75 6s. 0d.

Health
Propaganda.

Arrangements were made with the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to give a series of Lectures on Tuberculosis during the winter months at the Public Libraries in the Borough. They were much appreciated. Articles on Tuberculosis were also inserted in the local press.

Tuberculosis
Dispensaries.

There are three Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the Borough. Their situation and hours of sessions are as follows :—

18, *Great Prescot Street, Whitechapel.*

NEW PATIENTS.

Women and Children	... Monday and Wednesday, 10-12 noon.
Men ... ..	... Fridays, 10-12 noon.
Workers ... ..	... Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.

Attendances of old patients by appointment.

Women and Children	... Thursday, 2-5 p.m.
Men ... ..	... Friday, 2-3 p.m.

208, *High Street, Shadwell.*

NEW PATIENTS.

Women and Children ... Monday and Wednesday, 10-12 noon.
 Men Friday, 10-12 noon.
 Workers Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.

Attendances of old patients by appointment.

Women and Children ... Monday and Thursday, 2-5 p.m.
 Men Friday, 2-5 p.m.

35, *Stepney Green.*

Women and Children ... Monday and Thursday, 2-5 p.m.
 (New and old patients)
 Men Fridays, 2-5 p.m.
 (New and old patients)
 Workers Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.
 (New and old patients)

New patients by appointment. Daily at 10 a.m.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of Patients.	Number of Fillings.		Number of Sealings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.	
	Number of Attendances.	Simple.		Root.	Without Anaesthetic.	Local Administrations.	Gas Administrations.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.					Repairs.
Women ...	104	1	—	5	1	3	28	166	9	9	—	2	1	21	48	15
Children ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men ...	45	9	—	5	—	2	7	40	3	2	—	1	—	15	13	9
Total ...	151	10	—	10	1	5	36	208	12	11	—	3	1	36	61	24

No. of Ordinary sessions held 14
 No. of Gas " " 30

(b) MATERNITY.

Women ...	372	4	—	17	—	13	125	796	27	27	—	7	1	82	139	60
Children ...	22	—	—	—	—	1	11	40	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	8
Total ...	394	4	—	17	—	14	134	836	27	27	—	7	1	92	139	68

No. of Ordinary sessions held 18
 No. of gas " " 30

List of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Ante-natal Clinics and Crèches in Stepney :—

Maternity
Centres and
Clinics.

Municipal :—

Day.	Centre.	Hours.
MONDAYS	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
TUESDAYS	ST. GEORGE'S. Town Hall, Cable Street.	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m.
	WAPPING. Riverside Mansions.	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m.
	SPITAFIELDS. Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.	2 to 5 p.m. (No Doctor attends).
WEDNESDAYS	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	MILE END. Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	WHITECHAPEL. St. Phillips Institute, Newark Street.	2 to 5 p.m.
THURSDAYS	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (A.N. Clinic).
	MILE END. 401, Mile End Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	SPITALFIELDS. Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
FRIDAYS	ST. GEORGE'S. Town Hall, Cable Street.	2 to 5 p.m.
	WAPPING. Riverside Mansions.	10 a.m. to 12 noon (No Doctor attends)

Voluntary :—

Mission Hall, Carr Street.	Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m.
Stepney Infant Welfare Centre and Babies' Nursing Home, 587, Commercial Road.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10.30 to 12.30 (Light treatment). Monday afternoons. Thursdays 10 to 12 noon (Dental) Friday afternoons.
The Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell.	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons 2 p.m.

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- Jewish Infant Welfare Centre,
Bernhard Baron Settlement,
Berner Street. Monday and Wednesday afternoons. ✓
- Jewish Mothers Welcome,
Bernhard Baron Settlement,
Berner Street. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
Thursdays 2 to 4 p.m. ✓
Dental Clinic held at 17, Leman St. ✓
- Dame Colet House,
29, Duckett Street. Sunlight Clinic at 10, Duckett Street
on Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays at 2.30 p.m. ✓
Monday and Tuesday afternoons.
Wednesdays. Sewing Class.
Alternate Friday evenings at 6.15
Dental Clinic at 10, Duckett Street. ✓
- Jewish Maternity Home,
24, Underwood Street. Monday and Friday mornings—Ante-
Natal. ✓
Mondays 10 to 1 (Dental).
Mondays and Thursdays (Sewing Class)
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.
- 23 N. IWC
12, St. Clare Street, Minorities. Mondays 2 p.m. clinic. ✓
Tuesdays 2.30 p.m. Bootmending.
Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. Sewing Class
and Health Talk.
Thursdays 2.30 p.m. clinic.
- Jewish Centre,
East Stepney, Beaumont Hall,
Beaumont Square. Mondays at 10 a.m. to 12 noon and
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Thursdays
9.30 to 12 noon. ✓

Ante-Natal Clinics :—

- ✓ Limehouse Town Hall,
Commercial Road.
(Municipal). Thursdays 10.30 to 1 p.m.
- Mile End Hospital,
Bancroft Road. Mondays and Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. ✓
- St. George-in-the-East Hospital,
Raine Street. Tuesdays 2 p.m. ✓
- St. Peter's Hospital,
Vallance Road. Tuesdays 2 p.m. ✓
- London Hospital,
Whitechapel Road. Tuesdays and Wednesdays
8.30 a.m. ✓
- East End Maternity Hospital,
396, Commercial Road. Mondays 2 to 6 p.m. ✓
Wednesdays 9 to 1 p.m. ✓
Fridays 9 to 1 p.m.
- Jewish Maternity Home,
24, Underwood Street. Mondays and Fridays 11.30 a.m. ✓

Ailing Mother's Clinic :—

- 587, Commercial Road. Second Tuesday in each month at
10.30 a.m.

Crèches :—

Day Nursery, Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell.
 Jewish Day Nursery, 23, New Road.
 Port of London Day Nursery, 5, Pier Head, Wapping.
 Marie Hilton Crèche, Stepney Causeway.
 St. Paul's Day Nursery, Wellclose Square.

Special investigations into maternal deaths were carried out in four instances during the year, and reports sent to the Ministry of Health. 9 deaths occurred—2 from sepsis and 7 from other causes.

Maternal mortality

The Borough is well provided with Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, there being 7 Municipal Centres and 9 Voluntary Centres. Each centre has its own particular area and there is no overlapping in the visiting of the districts. Details of the work of the Health Visitors and Centres are given on pages 30 and 31.

Health Visiting

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Form M.C.W. 96 (revised).

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1931.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

1.—Population of the area served by the Council: Census, 1931, 225,203.

2.—Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 :—

(a) Live births, 3,844. (b) Still births, 134. (c) Total, 3,978.
 (d) By midwives, 2,633. (e) By doctors and parents, 1,345.

3.—Health Visiting.

(i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
 (a) by the Council, 11.

(b) by Voluntary Associations, 15.

(ii) If any of the Health Visitors are engaged on other work during part of their time, state the equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting :—

(a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council, 11.

(b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, 14.5.

(iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—First visits, 1,625. Total visits, 3,640.

(b) To children under 1 year of age :—First visits, 5,323. Total visits, 21,243.

(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :—Total visits, 40,190.

4.—Infant Welfare Centres.

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, 7.
 (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 9.
 (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—
 (i) By children under 1 year of age, 30,090.
 (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 19,313.
 (d) Average attendance of children per sessions (first consultation) at all Centres during the year, 38·3.
 (e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :—
 (i) Children under 1 year of age 2,645.
 (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 714.
 (f) Percentage of total notified live births represented by the number in (e) (i), 68·8.

5.—Ante-natal clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises :—

- (a) Number of Clinics* provided and maintained by the Council, 1.
 (b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 3.
 †(c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year, 19,711.
 (d) Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year, 39·2.
 †(e) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 4,895.
 (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e).

*Including Ante-Natal Clinics provided at institutions transferred to the Council under Part II. of the Local Government Act, 1929.

†This includes all attendances at A.-N. Clinics, whether they reside in Stepney or not.

6.—Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations.
Number of Institutions ..	nil	nil	3
Number of maternity beds	nil	nil	112
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year.. ..	nil	nil	2,900

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions, Nil.

7.—Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations.
Number of Institutions ..	nil	nil	1
Number of beds provided for such children ..	nil	nil	8
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year.. ..	nil	nil	47

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other institutions, 6.

8.—Convalescent Homes.

(a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :—

(i) provided by the Council, nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 1.

(b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :—

(i) provided by the Council,* nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 12.

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year, 75.

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions, 152.

9 —Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such Homes :—

(i) provided by the Council, nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, nil.

(b) Number of beds in Homes :—

(i) provided by the Council, nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, nil.

(c) Total number of cases admitted to these Homes during the year :—

(i) expectant mothers, nil.

(ii) mothers and babies, nil.

(iii) babies, nil.

- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies, nil.

**Including any beds for convalescent cases of these classes in institutions transferred to the Council under Part I. of the Local Government Act, 1929.*

10.—Day Nurseries.

- (a) Number of day nurseries :—
 (i) provided by the Council, nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 5.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :—
 (i) provided by the Council, nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 196.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year :—
 (i) whole day, 30,958.
 (ii) half-day, nil.

11.—Infectious Diseases

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	23	12	11
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	3	3	nil.
(3) Puerperal fever	8	8	—	8
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	35	35	5	30
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	—	494	15	212
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	—	—	—	—
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)	—	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	3	3	—	3

12.—Home Nursing.

- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :—
 (i) by the Council, nil.
 (ii) by Voluntary Associations, nil.
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, nil.

13.—Midwives.

- (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 12.
- (b) Number (i) employed by the Council, nil.
 (ii) subsidised by the Council, nil.
 (iii) employed by Voluntary Associations, 23.
- (c) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :—
 (i) as midwives, —
 (ii) as maternity nurses, —
- (d) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, nil.

14 —Maternal Deaths.

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :—
 (i) from sepsis, 2.
 (ii) from other causes, 7.
- (b) Number of these cases which died :—
 (i) at home, nil.
 (ii) in institutions, 9.

Breast fed	3,453	Feeding of Infants.
Artificially fed	213	
No. of infants dead before the visit of Health Visitor ...	83	
No. of infants removed before the visit of the Health Visitor ...	130	

Sterilized Maternity Outfits are supplied at cost price through the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic. Maternity
Outfits.

During the year three outfits were supplied.

HEALTH VISITORS REPORT.

Visits by
Health
Visitors.

NAME	DISTRICT	Miss Addis (3 months)	Miss Bailey	Miss Brazier (9 months)	Miss Clements	Miss Cordwell	Miss Foucar	Miss Gibbs	Miss Goodfellow	Miss Mitchell	Miss Preece (9 months)	Miss Styles	Miss Whitty	Total
		Mile End, S.W.	Ratcliffe, Shadwell, St. George's	Mile End South West.	St. George's, North	Mile End, S.E.	Mile End, North East	Mile End Central and Limehouse, W	Wapping	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	Limehouse South.	Limehouse, North	Mile End	
Primary		171	562	346	220	283	230	364	155	474	169	413	279	3,666
Revisits:—														
To infants under 1 year ...		73	292	141	463	736	539	796	919	350	484	393	367	5,553
To children between 1-5 years		61	928	287	1,199	1,222	1,206	1,380	1,285	525	1,265	1,320	966	11,644
Ante-natal:—														
Primary		43	35	81	66	3	7	27	54	154	55	26	106	657
Subsequent		—	7	17	—	8	—	—	8	174	15	7	23	259
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...		—	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	4	23
Puerperal Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	8
" Pyrexia		—	—	5	1	2	6	4	1	5	3	3	5	35
Measles		56	106	61	10	12	53	32	9	26	49	53	27	494
Miscellaneous		213	463	567	520	503	453	227	509	427	170	223	566	4,841
Total		617	2,395	1,510	2,479	2,769	2,494	2,830	2,942	2,143	2,214	2,443	2,344	27,180
CENTRES ATTENDED:—														
Municipal		11	203	129	207	49	108	14	133	148	124	200	122	1,448
Voluntary		—	5	—	2	91	89	128	14	—	—	2	—	331
Total		11	208	129	209	140	197	142	147	148	124	202	122	1,779

MUNICIPAL CENTRES.

	Limehouse.			Mile End.			St. George's.		Spitalfields.		Wapping.		White-chapel.	Total.
				Mile End Road	Burdett Road *									
	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Thurs.	Wed.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Tues.	Thurs.	Mon.	Wed.	Wed.	
No. of Sessions	48	52	—	52	26	25	51	48	52	52	47	47	52	552
„ Attendances of Infants	1,705	1,375	—	1,640	725	404	1,496	1,052	648	1,279	329	1,059	775	12,487
„ „ Children 1 to 5	629	763	—	1,397	242	185	1,304	888	489	946	243	364	715	8,165
„ Infants on Registers	2,030		—	831	722		1,613		926		793		501	7,416
„ Children on Registers	3,280		—	1,892	305		3,505		1,797		702		1,190	12,671
„ Ante-Natal Sessions	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
„ „ New Cases	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155
„ „ Subsequent Attendances	—	—	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
„ Doctors' Consultations	47	52	51	52	26	25	49	48	—	51	4	45	51	501

* This centre was taken over by the Council on 1st July, 1931.

Medical
Records of
School
Children.

Arrangements were made during the year for the medical records at the Infant Welfare Centres to be forwarded to the Head Teachers of Schools in the Borough. Lists are received from the Educational Department of the London County Council of children under 5 years of age entered on the rolls of the infants departments and the particulars of the children and their medical records are filled in on cards supplied by the London County Council and forwarded to the schools concerned. If no record is available at the centre the Health Visitor visits the home and obtains these particulars.

Convalescent
Treatment.

Convalescent Treatment is a boon to the mothers in Stepney and is much appreciated. It is remarkable to learn that many of them had never been away for a holiday from home before especially to the seaside.

During the year, mothers and children were sent away to the homes mentioned below:—

Home	Mothers	Children.
St. Mary's, Birchington	28	25
Invalid Children's Aid Association	—	2
St. Mary's, Dover	25	50
Church Army Convalescent Homes, Merrow ...	4	5
" " " " St. Leonards	1	1
All Saints' Convalescent Home, Eastbourne ...	4	7
	62	90

Provision of
Milk and
Meals to
Expectant
and Nursing
Mothers and
to Children.

The following table shows the approximate quantity and cost of milk, etc., distributed during the year:—

	No. of Applications granted.	No. of persons.	Quantity.	Cost.		
				£.	s.	d.
Cows Milk—						
Free	6,558	8,734	30,581 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	3,246	5	0
Half-Price	90	133	465 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	24	17	0
Dried—						
Free	1,742	1,925	13,298 lbs.	997	8	0
Half-Price	37	44	300 „	11	6	4
Virol—						
Free	1,479	1,702	1,701 lbs.	130	13	8
Half-Price	24	41	28 „	1	3	8
Total	9,930	12,566	31,046 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals. 15,327 lbs.	4,411	13	8

Dinners are supplied by the Stepney Invalid Kitchen, Whitehorse Street, on the grounds of health, to pregnant and nursing women who are in necessitous circumstances. The Council pay 6d. towards the cost of each of the dinners and the period during which the dinners are supplied is four weeks. The number of dinners supplied during the year was 3,105, at a cost to the Council of £77 12s. 6d.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on London Cleansing expresses the view "that each Metropolitan Borough Council should appoint a separate Public Cleansing Committee to direct and supervise the work of collecting refuse and cleansing streets, and to be responsible for the organisation and maintenance of transport, the employees and all other matters relating to the Service."

Scavenging

The Council, being desirous to improve the Public Cleansing Service in the Borough and to reduce the cost of that Service, set up the Public Cleansing Committee in June to deal with—

- (a) the collection of house refuse and trade refuse;
- (b) the sweeping and cleansing of highways;
- (c) the disposal of refuse collected under (a) and (b); and
- (d) the cleansing of sewers and gulleys.

In July, a Public Cleansing Officer for the Borough was appointed.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

"From the Dusting returns for the whole of the Borough it would appear that in the *Eastern District* which is evidently a residential district, the dust collection is undertaken once weekly—different areas on different days.

In the *Western District*, which is mainly a business area, many of the premises have a daily collection. A high percentage have collections twice weekly. The Post Office, Police Stations, shelters and cafes appear to have a daily collection.

In the *Southern District* the same arrangement holds good. The private houses have collection once weekly. The restaurants and public offices have a daily collection. Large blocks of flats have a bi-weekly collection."

Those of us who come in close and frequent contact with the inhabitants of the smaller streets in the Borough know how important is the question of dust collection.

Where there are coppers with facilities for burning rubbish or where there are grates with open fires there is no reason why much of the household rubbish should not be burned. But it is obvious to anyone who knows the many one-roomed or two-roomed families in the district that such facilities are not practicable.

The question of more frequent removal of refuse from these crowded districts is one which requires consideration from the Public Health point of view. There is always a great deal of putrescible matter in household refuse which is a source of danger to health and also an offence in hot weather. The remedy would appear to be in more frequent collection and removal of refuse from the poor and thickly populated areas.

The responsibility of the local authority does not end with the collection of refuse and the scavenging of the streets. There is another expensive factor involved, namely, the disposal of the collected material. Stepney refuse is disposed of by *River*—at Duke Shore Wharf; *Railway*—at Pinchin Street Depot and Devonshire Street Depot; *Incineration*—at Gunthorpe Street Depot.

INSPECTIONS, Etc. BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS 1931.

The following tables show the work of the Sanitary Inspectors:—

34

	H. Abson.	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dec.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	G. O. Pavitt. (7 months)	R. Roper (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits. (3 months)	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals
Bakehouses	—	35	58	27	11	33	20	26	24	17	16	2	—	15	14	43	10	—	29	31	13	424
Butter and Margarine Premises	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	—	—	1	39	—	—	87
Butchers' Shops ...	175	158	36	43	34	28	32	40	132	40	69	15	—	20	19	118	3	13	53	35	9	1,072
Butchers' Stalls ...	—	187	—	—	—	—	1	—	152	—	84	—	—	—	31	1	48	4	—	—	—	508
Complaints	—	101	731	1080	126	676	334	864	394	361	623	221	414	172	372	632	768	87	694	716	70	9,436
Cowsheds	—	4	8	12	—	4	5	9	—	6	22	—	—	—	22	7	—	8	4	7	—	118
Factories	—	105	103	15	10	47	50	141	31	24	9	2	—	27	8	65	47	2	301	54	105	1,146
Houses let in Lodgings	—	122	196	40	85	299	168	295	315	18	132	65	—	202	3	—	23	—	218	123	205	2,509
House to House ...	—	165	257	482	191	132	257	188	213	202	4	239	1,069	387	548	157	111	76	194	136	459	5,467
Ice Cream	—	22	48	—	7	30	15	35	27	26	—	10	—	28	16	15	2	—	14	22	16	333
Infectious Disease ...	—	297	363	93	174	377	167	229	252	119	551	131	124	97	303	246	227	89	175	173	341	4,528
Milkshops	—	83	103	61	38	61	79	171	111	67	154	8	10	79	72	80	63	2	139	134	80	1,588
Offensive Trades ...	—	8	38	9	1	4	3	6	8	4	2	—	—	4	1	61	2	2	16	17	12	198
Outworkers	—	81	267	65	24	44	181	60	215	—	11	39	—	71	44	115	22	—	164	98	1	1,502
Restaurants and Eating Houses	—	68	30	6	37	34	33	56	6	11	3	7	1	15	27	17	5	5	42	39	28	470

INSPECTIONS, Etc. BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS—1931—Continued.

	H. Abson.	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dee.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	G. O. Pavitt. (7 months)	R. Roper (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits. (3 months)	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.	
Wharves	1,313	15	—	—	71	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,405
Workplaces	—	64	51	—	12	28	11	44	19	7	9	—	—	49	8	15	21	1	94	45	3	481	
Workshops	—	114	205	132	94	42	170	126	235	117	23	58	24	127	119	112	29	1	222	387	96	2,433	
Bishopsgate Station ...	—	—	22	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Miscellaneous	—	2,055	1,114	1,425	944	1,717	945	903	1,323	434	2,330	350	1,528	874	765	1,366	1,521	618	1,606	1,568	1,473	24,859	
Observations <i>re</i> Smoke Nuisance	—	131	8	—	2	10	3	5	—	2	—	—	12	4	1	16	14	2	—	5	10	225	
Re-Visits	—	2,146	1,506	1,528	1,347	1,830	1,583	2,479	1,957	1,295	1,190	1,790	1,850	1,875	3,362	1,467	2,296	359	2,329	1,837	2,017	36,043	
Intimations served ...	—	534	787	866	399	769	672	870	610	525	518	383	498	603	949	678	767	116	975	688	595	12,802	
Statutory Notices served	—	77	403	358	148	357	312	284	262	221	43	372	346	237	543	260	291	105	351	401	86	5,457	
Summonses taken out under Public Health (London) Act 1891. L.C.C. General Powers) Acts, Bye- laws, etc.	4	—	2	1	1	4	6	11	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	8	1	1	2	—	47	
Food & Drugs (Adulter- ation) Act. No. of samples taken ...	—	93	98	32	92	98	90	91	93	92	121	31	—	93	92	108	137	—	99	34	89	1,583	
Food & Drugs (Adulter- ation) Act. No. of Summonses taken ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	14	

RETURN OF SANITARY WORK, 1931.

	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dec.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	G. O. Pavitt. (7 months)	R. Roper (Temporary)	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits. (3 months)	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance removed	2	3	6	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	27
Areas and stables paved and drained	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Bakehouses : No. of cleansings	20	26	2	6	—	11	18	14	14	22	—	—	10	14	31	24	—	30	1	10	253
Cisterns cleansed and covered	—	—	1	2	—	3	9	3	1	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	—	6	—	9	51
Damp walls remedied ...	35	203	100	52	54	103	141	84	96	52	16	78	66	45	191	228	8	83	160	95	1,890
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	49	83	44	38	70	56	69	41	32	53	50	57	30	118	5	83	17	96	47	39	1,077
Constructed or reconstructed	30	12	7	6	4	11	9	16	27	5	2	—	15	12	15	7	—	7	4	24	213
Soil pipes fixed and ventilated ...	18	2	5	14	—	8	15	18	7	4	—	—	11	12	4	1	—	7	3	13	142
Trapped	5	—	4	3	—	11	4	13	1	—	—	3	16	8	—	—	2	—	3	5	78
Dust receptacles provided ...	66	74	194	122	213	96	147	87	80	142	59	28	55	231	132	180	30	97	76	65	2,174
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	243	251	351	227	287	541	591	350	134	187	196	417	480	412	409	485	74	308	301	306	6,550
Houses ventilated beneath the lower floor	3	7	—	6	4	4	9	2	2	1	—	10	1	4	7	3	—	1	1	10	75
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	3	3	4	2	—	2	60	2	21	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	8	—	10	128
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	10
Offensive accumulations removed	4	32	51	38	30	13	39	6	26	4	4	15	45	8	5	17	1	71	35	8	452
Open fires in yards abolished	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	6	1	2	0	—	3	4	3	2	—	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	12	2	60

	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dee.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	G. O. Pavitt. (7 months)	R. Roper (Temporary)	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits. (3 months)	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Sheds occupied as dwellings discontinued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Sink, bath, lavatory and rain-water pipes disconnected ...	—	—	21	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	1	—	31	90
Smoke nuisances abated ...	7	—	—	3	—	1	39	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	1	60
Underground rooms — illegal occupation discontinued ...	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	15
Urinals fixed ...	7	1	—	2	2	—	11	2	—	—	1	—	4	5	1	—	—	5	—	3	44
Verminous rooms cleansed ...	11	34	26	8	21	41	16	18	25	3	4	23	68	5	82	30	3	24	20	8	470
Wash-houses, forecourts, &c., paved ...	8	12	68	12	—	—	10	3	—	—	1	6	—	6	7	—	4	4	—	4	145
Waterclosets—Cleansed or repaired ...	137	207	145	78	72	96	207	87	107	27	22	120	231	142	89	262	28	318	154	109	2,638
„ Light and ventilation provided	1	1	—	2	—	4	18	3	6	—	3	1	—	—	1	8	—	1	2	15	66
„ Pans and traps fixed ...	77	33	32	49	43	39	27	39	11	39	19	28	57	102	23	44	4	67	26	36	795
„ Water supply or flushing apparatus provided	—	48	40	37	56	65	60	21	45	66	6	68	92	85	—	38	9	109	54	88	987
Water supply to houses reinstated ...	5	1	—	9	9	—	9	—	10	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	3	6	2	17	78
Yards cleansed, paved, or paving repaired ...	45	45	192	46	47	54	54	63	27	14	19	14	22	109	113	124	8	92	42	49	1,179
Miscellaneous repairs to roofs, gutters, floors, sashes, fireplaces, coppers, etc. ...	588	725	778	358	713	989	861	452	534	576	346	469	429	1,004	1,024	1,683	136	1,028	669	603	13,965

Legal Proceedings.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
	<i>Public Health (London) Act,</i>	1891.
1931. 9th January ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof and dirty and defective walls and ceilings at 11, Mayfields Buildings.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the defendant was ordered to pay £2 8s costs.
15th January ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective rear rainwater pipe, defective copper flue and firebox, defective wall plaster of passage and dirty walls and ceilings of passage and staircases at 81, Turners Road.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 8s. costs.
26th January ...	Failing to abate nuisance arising from defective roof at 65, Plumber's Row.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs.
5th February ...	Failing to re-instate the water supply to 27, St. Thomas Road.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.
5th February ...	Failing to abate a nuisance caused by defective drain and damp walls at 2, Newnham Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.
5th February ...	Failing to abate nuisance arising from choked rainwater pipe at 38, St. Mark Street.	Case dismissed.
13th February ...	Failing to comply with Magistrate's order made 19th December, 1930, in respect of 76, Ocean Street.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
13th February ...	Failing to remedy dilapidated walls and ceilings, defective stove, fireplace, flooring and rainwater pipe at 27, William Street.	The work having been done at the time of hearing of the summons, the defendant was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.
19th February ...	Failing to abate a nuisance arising from choked water-closet drain at 43, Church Row.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the case was withdrawn.
14th April ...	Failing to remedy defective roof, dirty and defective walls and ceilings, defective sink waste pipe, etc., at 80, Cable Street.	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
24th April ...	Failing to repair flushing cistern and defective flue at 37, Pelham Street.	Fined £2 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
24th April ...	Exposing for sale a diseased bullock's liver at 36, Watney Street.	Fined £20 with £5 costs.
24th April ...	Depositing for the purpose of sale a diseased bull's tongue at 36, Watney Street.	Fined £20 with £5 5s. 0d costs.
24th April ...	Exposing for sale a diseased bullock's liver at 36, Watney Street.	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act.
24th April ...	Depositing for the purpose of sale a diseased bull's tongue at 36, Watney Street.	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act.
8th May ...	Failing to abate nuisance caused by dampness in ground floor front and back-addition walls, at 8, Newnham Street.	Fined £2 with £2 8s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
	<i>Public Health (London) Act,</i>	1891— <i>contd.</i>
1931. 8th May ...	Failing to abate nuisance caused by dampness in ground floor front room at 10, Newnham Street.	Fined £2 with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
7th August ...	Failing to abate a nuisance caused by a defective flush cistern at 18, Little Alie Street.	Ordered to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
18th September...	Failing to repair the defective roof at 48, Weaver Street.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, case withdrawn on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
28th September...	Failing to repair defective roof at 45, Rhodeswell Road.	Work done at the time of hearing, ordered to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
23rd October ...	Exposing for sale food (<i>i.e.</i> , sardines and jam) that was unsound and unfit for the food of man at 20, Harford Street.	Fined £2 with 10s. costs or one month's imprisonment.
23rd October ...	Failing to repair defective roof at 76, Ocean Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
29th October ...	Failing to repair defective yard paving, provide air bricks for under floor ventilation, provide new domestic sinks and cleanse walls at 10, Lee Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
30th October ...	Failing to repair yard paving, windows and cleanse walls and ceilings at 48, Rhodeswell Road.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
30th October ...	Failing to repair damp, dilapidated and dirty walls, defective windows and yard paving, &c., at 99, Rowsell Street.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Fined £2 with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
30th October ...	Failing to repair defective water-closet windows, and scullery paving and provide sufficient dust receptacles at 101, Rowsell Street.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Fined £2 with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
9th November ...	Failing to repair defective roof, damp wall, and defective windows at 2a, Helena Terrace.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
24th November ...	Failing to provide separate water-closet accommodation for sexes in work-place at 53, Commercial Road East.	Case dismissed. Insufficient evidence that owner of premises was owner of workplace.
27th November ...	Failing to abate a nuisance caused by dirty walls, ceiling and floor of basement at 8, St. Mark Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
27th November ...	Failing to remedy choked and defective rain-water pipe at Paragon Mansions.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
<i>Public Health (London) Act, 1891—contd.</i>		
1931. 10th December ...	Failing to abate a nuisance arising from dirty condition of room and contents at 109, Christian Street.	The nuisance being abated at the time of the hearing of the summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
15th December ...	Failing to obey a Magistrate's Order to repair damp, dilapidated and dirty walls and defective window at 99, Rowsell Street.	Fined £10 with £3 3s. 0d. costs or 3 months' imprisonment.
15th December ...	Failing to obey a Magistrate's Order to repair a defective water-closet and windows at 101, Rowsell Street.	Fined £10 or 3 months' imprisonment.
21st December ...	Failing to abate nuisances at 36, Burdett Road, arising from defective roof, damp walls, defective stove, etc.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
21st December ...	Failing to repair defective roof and dirty walls and ceilings at 8, Tredegar Square.	Ordered to do the work and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
23rd December ...	Selling unsound sweets from 104, Whitechapel Road, on October 21st, 1931.	Case dismissed. Insufficient evidence of witness who purchased.
31st December ...	Absence of sufficient and proper supply of water to 81, St. George Street.	The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, ordered to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
<i>London County Council Bye-laws.</i>		
17th January ...	Fixing sinkwaste pipes at 39, Plumbers Row, E., contrary to Byelaw 10.	Ordered to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
24th April ...	Failing to provide suitable refuse bin at 37, Pelham Street.	Fined £2 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
29th October ...	Conveying offensive matter through the streets on 9th October, 1931, otherwise than in properly closed receptacles.	Fined £2 with £1 costs.
29th October ...	Conveying offensive matter through the streets on 9th October, 1931, otherwise than in properly closed receptacles.	Fined £1.
<i>Metropolis Local Management Act.</i>		
31st July	Failing to put the drains under the roadway in front of Nos. 28-30, Canal Road, in good order and condition.	An agreement having been reached for the Council to do the work and the necessary deposit of £20 having been paid, the summons was withdrawn.
<i>Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.</i>		
23rd December ...	Failing to label foreign tomatoes exposed for sale at 60, Royal Mint Street.	Fined £2 with 10s. 6d., costs or one month's imprisonment.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932. 19th March ...	<i>Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.</i> Selling separated milk from a receptacle not marked in accordance with the Order. (54 F.)	Fined £1 1s. with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
19th March ...	Selling separated milk from a receptacle not marked in accordance with the Order. (55 F.)	Fined £1 1s. with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
24th March ...	<i>Public Health (Meat) Regulations,</i> For placing meat in open shop front in such a position as to expose same to risk of contamination.	1924. Case dismissed without costs.
24th March ...	For placing meat in open shop front in such a position as to expose same to risk of contamination.	Case dismissed without costs.
29th January ...	<i>Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.</i> For selling milk 7% deficient in milk fat. (Sample 69 N.)	Fined £2 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
13th February ...	Selling milk 7% deficient in fat. (Sample 9 B)	Defendant pleaded guilty. Case thereupon dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs.
13th February ...	Selling milk 5.3% deficient in fat. (Sample 10 B.)	Defendant pleaded guilty. Case thereupon dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs.
9th April ...	Selling milk adulterated with 3.2% of added water and deficient to the extent of 6.3% of fat. (Sample 11 T.)	Fined £5 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
10th April ...	Selling sweet spirit of nitre, which was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 59.9%. (Sample 32 A.)	Fined 5s. with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
14th April ...	Selling milk with a deficiency of 15% of fat. (Sample 10 M.)	This case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act.
12th May ...	Selling minced meat containing sulphur dioxide to the extent of 260 parts per million of the sample. (Sample 26 X.)	Fined £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
4th June ...	Exposing for sale margarine in bulk unlabelled on 14th April, 1931. (Sample 21 L.)	Fined £1 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
5th June ...	Selling article not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. (Sample 21 L.)	Case dismissed.
9th June ...	Selling milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 16.7%. (Sample 32 N.)	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act. Defendant ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.
10th June ...	Selling milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11%. (Sample 4 F.)	Case similarly dismissed. Defendant ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
11th August ...	Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 14%. (Sample 35 H.)	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act. Ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.
10th November ...	Selling milk containing 3.5% of added water. (Sample 89 K.)	Fined £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
16th November ...	Selling whisky equivalent to a strength of 39.9 under proof, or 7.3% excess of water. (Sample 80 M.)	Fined £5.

Total Fines
and Costs.

	No. of Summons	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Food and Drugs Acts	14	22	0	0	5	1	6
London County Council Bye-laws ...	4	5	0	0	5	10	0
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	2	2	2	0	4	4	0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	37	72	0	0	73	0	0
Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolis Local Management Acts ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	1	—	10	6	2	0	0
Total	61	101	12	6	89	15	6

Smoke.
Nuisances.

232 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the detection of nuisances from smoke, and in only 29 cases was the nuisance found to exist. Notices were served to remedy the nuisance, but it was not found necessary to take legal action.

Complaints.

3,066 written complaints were made to me during the year, which were duly investigated and dealt with where necessary. 148 were from H.M. Inspector of Factories, relating to workshops, 116 from the London County Council respecting verminous school children, and 2,802 related to the condition of houses, etc.

Drainage.

The Sanitary Inspectors supervise all drainage work. Full particulars as to the work done are given on pages 36 and 37. 2,994 drains were tested during the year. Of these, 365 were found to be defective.

Rats and
Mice.

Nuisances caused by rats and mice are matters for tenants to deal with. The drains are tested, and where necessary, the Council send along their rat-catcher, who offers advice and assists them to exterminate the pests. During the year 603 complaints were received and 726 drains were tested. In 162 instances the drains were found to be defective, and 502 complaints were forwarded to the Borough Engineer.

Increase of
Rent and
Mortgage
Interest
(Restrictions)
Acts.

18 applications were received during the year for Certificates that certain houses were not in a reasonable state of repair. 14 were granted and 4 were refused. In addition, 4 applications were received for Reports that the work mentioned on the Certificates had been satisfactorily executed. All were granted.

Water
Certificates.

Certificates were granted under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to dwelling houses having a proper and sufficient supply of water, with respect to 6 houses and 67 tenements.

The Public Health Committee have established a code of Hygiene which provides for a standard of cleanliness in hairdressers' shops in the Borough.

Hairdressers' Shops.

Annual certificates are granted upon application provided the premises and utensils are in a satisfactory condition.

5 applications were received during the year for certificates, all of which were granted.

Premises.	No. in borough on 31st Dec., 1931.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Cowsheds - - - -	19	118	—
Slaughterhouses - - -	—	—	—
Offensive Trades - - -	54	198	—
Milkshops - - - -	413	1,588	1
Ice Cream Premises - - -	270	333	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses - - - -	361	470	—

Report required by the L.C.C.

Smoke Nuisances—

(1) No. of observations - - - - -	232
(2) No. of intimations served - - - - -	29
(3) No. of complaints received - - - - -	17
(4) No. of Statutory notices served - - - - -	4
(5) No. of legal proceedings - - - - -	—
(6) No. of convictions - - - - -	—
(7) Amount of penalty and costs imposed in each case - - - - -	—

Cleansing and Disinfection:—

No. of adults cleansed - - - - -	326
No. of children cleansed - - - - -	32
No. of premises cleansed—	
(a) after infectious diseases - - - - -	2,466
(b) for vermin - - - - -	278

Water Supply to Tenement Houses—

No. of premises supplied - - - - -	6
No. of prosecutions - - - - -	—

Sanitary Officers—

No. of Sanitary Inspectors (whole time)	-	-	Male 19; Female <i>nil</i>
" " " (part time)	-	-	Male <i>nil</i> ; Female <i>nil</i>
No. of health visitors (whole time)	-	-	11
" " " (part time)	-	-	<i>nil</i>
Total No. of houses in the borough	-	-	37,772
No. of houses occupied by the working classes	-	-	31,911
No. of houses inspected—			
(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act)	-	-	9,436
(b) " " Infectious disease	-	-	4,528
(c) House-to-house	-	-	5,467
(d) Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	-	-	479
No. of notices served—			
(a) Under P.H. Act :—			
(i) Intimation	-	-	12,802
(ii) Statutory	-	-	5,457
(b) Under Housing Act	-	-	—
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891	-	-	11,359
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 3 of Housing Act, 1925—			
(a) By owners-	-	-	—
(b) By L.A. in default of owners	-	-	—
No. of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit	-	-	—
No. of houses for the working classes—			
(a) Erected during the year	-	-	54
(b) In course of erection	-	-	167
No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person	-	-	1
No. of houses included in such representations	-	-	76
No. of Closing Orders made	-	-	1
No. of Closing Orders determined (<i>i.e.</i> , Houses made fit)	-	-	—
No. of Demolition Orders	-	-	—
No. of houses demolished—			
(a) In pursuance of orders	-	-	—
(b) Voluntarily	-	-	—

Underground Rooms—

No. illegally occupied	-	-	15
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued	-	-	17

Overcrowding—

No. of cases of overcrowding found	-	-	-	-	-	97
No. remedied -	-	-	-	-	-	58
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	—

Houses let in Lodgings—

No. on register	-	-	-	-	-	2,540
No. of inspections made -	-	-	-	-	-	2,509
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	2

Pursuant to the Third Section of the Canal Boats Acts, 1884, the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, being the Registration Authority under the above Acts, has to report as follows with regard to the Execution of such Acts and of the Regulations made thereunder, and as to the steps taken by them as such authority during the year 1931 to give effect to the provisions of the said Acts and Regulations, viz. :—

Canal Boats
Acts 1877
and 1884.

(1) Canal Boats coming within the district are inspected by a Sanitary Inspector, who receives a sum of £10 per annum for the performance of this duty. His inspection is irrespective of the examination of Boats made by the Examining Officer prior to their registration.

(2) The number of Boats inspected in 1931 was 38.

Only three children were found on the boats.

Four boats were found not to comply with the Acts and Regulations, viz. :

Boats not properly marked and cabins not properly ventilated.

All these were referred to the Ministry of Health.

There is only one boat on the register.

No boats were registered during 1931.

[Home Office Form 572.]

1.—Inspections.

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories - - - - - (Including Factory Laundries)	1,146	152	—
Workshops - - - - - (Including Workshop Laundries)	2,433	711	—
Workplaces - - - - - (Other than Outworkers' premises)	481	76	1
Total - - - - -	4,060	939	1

Factories,
Workshops
and
Workplaces.

2.—Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness - - -	401	401	—	—
Want of ventilation - - -	61	61	—	—
Overcrowding - - - -	3	3	—	—
Want of drainage of floors - - -	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances - - - -	453	453	—	—
Sanitary (insufficient - - -	15	15	—	—
Accom- (unsuitable or defective	292	292	—	—
modation (not separate for sexes	27	26	—	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - - -	—	—	—	—
Other offences - - - -	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)				
Total - - -	1,253	1,252	—	1

3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1931.	Number.
Bakehouses - - - - -	149
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making - - -	106
Cabinet Making - - - - -	133
Furriers - - - - -	189
Hat and Cap Manufacturers - - - -	47
Laundries - - - - -	8
Rag Sorting, etc. - - - - -	46
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dress- makers, etc., etc.) - - - - -	2,449
Miscellaneous - - - - -	529
Total - - - - -	3,653

4.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) - - - - -	15
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	148
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	148
Other - - - - -	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year - - - - -	—
In use at the end of the year - - - - -	49

The net number of outworkers in the Borough engaged in the various trades is as follows :—

Making, cleaning, etc., of wearing apparel	2,300
Furriers	35
Umbrellas	24
Boots and shoes	67
Paper bags and cardboard boxes	11
Christmas crackers	8
Brushes	5
Furniture	1
Bag making	1
Flag making	1
Ties	6
Feather bedding	2
Toys	3
Leather goods	1
Christmas cards	2
Small wares	1
	2,468

The number of inspections made to outworkers' premises was 1,502, and the number of premises where sanitary defects were found to exist was 519. Notifiable infectious disease occurred in 210 outworkers' premises.

There are 109 firms in the Borough employing outworkers, and of these firms 104 sent in lists twice in the year and 5 once. These related to a net number of 1,268 outworkers, of which 920 were resident in the Borough and 348 were transferred to other Districts.

In addition, 668 lists relating to a net number of 1,548 outworkers were received from other Boroughs during the year.

Outworkers' premises where sanitary defects were found to exist:—

Nature of work.	Instances where defects found.	Notices served.
Wearing Apparel—		
Making, etc.	432	351
Cleaning and Washing	5	5
Boots and Shoes	29	25
Household linen	3	2
Furniture and Upholstery	23	22
Fur Pulling	12	9
Umbrellas, etc.	6	2
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	4	4
Brush Making	2	1
Pea Picking	1	1
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers and Christmas Stockings, etc.	2	2
	519	424

Mortuary and Shelter.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 255.

31 Jewish bodies were officially "watched." 170 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 145 post-mortem examinations were made.

The shelter is used for the accommodation of contacts of infectious disease while their homes are being disinfected. During the year there were 42 persons admitted to the shelter; 19 adults and 23 children.

Rag Flock Acts 1911 and 1928.

Four inspections were made during the year to premises subject to the provisions of these Acts. It was not found necessary to take legal action with respect to such premises. One sample of rag flock was examined and found to be satisfactory.

Cowsheds.

Though the number of cowsheds in Stepney has decreased during recent years we still have more than in any other Metropolitan Borough. It is far from ideal to house cows in Stepney, but as long as the cowsheds, utensils and the methods of handling and distributing the milk comply with the law we cannot object to the cowsheds being licensed. Frequent inspections are made to them and samples of milk are taken from time to time. The following is a list of cowsheds in the Borough:—

Address.	No. of Cows licensed to be kept.
21, Black Lion Yard	46
63, Brook Street	19
134, Charles Street	14
77, Commercial Road East	26
Railway arches, Nos. 185 and 186, Drewton Street ...	41
18, Fairclough Street	56
37, Hanbury Street	18
12, Hilton Street	10
42, Jubilee Street	43
15, Maroon Street	12
46/52, Old Church Road	67
64, Pelham Street	16
56, Princes Square	36
5, Russell Street	8
33, St. Ann's Road	19
1, Sidney Street	20
9, Umberston Street	14
1, Upper Chapman Street	12
64, White Horse Lane	16

198 inspections were made during the year to various offensive businesses carried on in the borough. They include poultry slaughter houses.

Authorised
Offensive
Businesses.

Knacker.—19, Winthrop Street.

Soap Boiler.—High Street, Wapping.

Tripe Boilers.—244, High Street, Shadwell; 5, High Street, Whitechapel; 94, Wentworth Street.

Dressers of Fur Skins.—15, Gill Street; 54 and 56, Old Church Road; 29, Spelman Street; 3 to 48, Love Lane; 27b, Upper East Smithfield.

Slaughterers of Poultry.—

29, Bedford Street.	37, Harford Street.
80, Burdett Road.	46, Hawkins Street.
28, Burslem Street.	8a, Hessel Street.
59, Buxton Street.	14, Hessel Street.
161-163, Canon Street Road	36, Hessel Street.
13, Cobb Street.	42, Hessel Street.
16 and 18, Cobb Street.	75, Hessel Street.
131, Bridge Street.	6, Hope Street.
16 and 18, Betts Street.	Fish Hall, Hope Street.
22, Fordham Street.	13, Leyden Street.
49, Globe Road.	15, Leyden Street.
31, Great Pearl Street.	26, Maplin Street.
29, Greenfield Street.	600, Mile End Road.
8, Gun Street.	103, Old Montague Street.
9, Gun Street.	82, Oxford Street.

98, Oxford Street.	182 & 183, St. George Street
114, Oxford Street.	150, Stepney Green.
217, Oxford Street.	27, Sutton Street.
39, Pelham Street.	51, Varden Street.
116, Redmans Road.	56, Weaver Street.
117, Redmans Road.	64, Wellesley Street.
56, Richard Street.	70, White Horse Lane.

Common
Lodging
Houses.

There are 21 common lodging houses with a total accommodation of 3,018 beds, this total being larger than in any other Metropolitan Borough. Some of them are entirely used by women.

The following is a list of Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Premises.	No. of Lodgers.
28 to 42, Betts Street	150 men
19 and 19½, Brick Lane	82 men
27 and 29, Brick Lane, and 58, Flower and Dean St.	79 women
63½, Brick Lane, and 12, Princelet Street	254 men
16, 20, 22 and 22a, Crellin Street (Ground floors) ...	14 men
16, 17, 19 and 20, Duval Street	156 men
5, Flower and Dean Street	103 men
56 and 57, Flower and Dean Street	102 women
15 and 16, Great Pearl Street	48 couples
194, Hanbury Street (Salvation Army)	249 women
196 and 197, High Street, Shadwell	65 men
66, Leman Street	74 men
63, Mansell Street (Jews' Temporary Shelter) ...	63 men & 64 women
41a, Quaker Street (Salvation Army)	207 men
37, Stepney Causeway	55 men
28, Thrawl Street	173 men
18, Upper East Smithfield	86 men
40, Upper East Smithfield	157 men
42, West India Dock Road	52 men
20 and 22, Whitechapel Road (Salvation Army) ...	238 men
177, Whitechapel Road (Salvation Army)	547 men

Seamen's
Lodging
Houses.

In addition to the above there are 18 Seamen's lodging houses, the majority of which are situate in Limehouse.

Premises.	No of Lodgers.
5, Church Row	5
8, East India Dock Road	30
9, Limehouse Causeway	16
15, Limehouse Causeway	5
13, Rich Street	3
16, Rich Street	3

The Empire Memorial Hostel, Salmon Lane and Commercial Road East	217
25a, Three Colt Street	8
The Sailors' Home and Red Ensign Club, Well Street and Dock Street	220
3, Well Street	6
The Lord Charles Beresford Memorial Seamen's Rest, 18-19, Wellclose Square	44
The Asiatic & Overseas Home, West India Dock Road	170
26, West India Dock Road	4
28, West India Dock Road	3
Samaritan Home, 32, West India Dock Road	19
35, West India Dock Road	8
46, West India Dock Road	4
92, West India Dock Road	19

IV.—HOUSING.

Total No. of houses erected during the year	67	Statistics.
With State assistance under the Housing Acts by Local Authority	54	

I.—*Inspection of dwelling houses.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	19,608
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	212
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	11,359

II.—*Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	5,389
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III.—*Action under statutory powers.*

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11,359
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	5,970
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925	—

The Council are fully alive to the importance of the housing question. Special inspections are made of the district from time to time to ascertain which areas are insanitary and which might be suitably dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

Besides the Market Buildings Area, other areas are in contemplation, but owing to the scarcity of open spaces in the Borough the question of rehousing the persons likely to be displaced has to be carefully considered. One of the most difficult problems of the Council is to rehouse the people. The tendency of the Borough is becoming more commercialised so that sites become very expensive.

On 24th June, 1931, the Council considered a representation by the Medical Officer of Health under the Housing Act, 1930, respecting an insanitary area.

The Council accordingly declared the area to be a Clearance Area, and undertook to provide such re-housing accommodation as the Ministry of Health considered necessary.

The Council on 21st October, 1931, determined to proceed to secure the clearance of the area by purchasing the land comprising the area, and themselves undertaking or otherwise securing the demolition of the buildings thereon. The Council made an Order accordingly, and it is known as the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney Market Buildings Order, 1931.

In this area are 71 occupied houses, containing 260 rooms, 214 of which are used for dwelling purposes by 115 families comprising a total of 477 persons, of whom 331 are adults and 146 children.

The remaining 46 rooms are used as follows:—19 sculleries; 10 rag-sorting or storage; 7 cellars; 6 shops; 3 workshops; and 1 washhouse; together with a further washhouse in the courtyard. There are five other properties on the area covered by buildings, one of which is occupied as a stable and store, two not being occupied but previously used for a caretaker and animal sheds, and the other two being used as a stable and workshop for re-conditioning packing cases. The remaining properties on the area are eight in number, being sites and remnants of property which has gradually become derelict, and now being covered with rubbish and refuse, the previous user of such sites being three houses and workshops and four stables. Incidentally may be mentioned the fact that the number of owners is 16, none of whom is in occupation. The

number of lessees—three of whom are in occupation—is four, and the number of mortgagees three. These particulars indicate that the area is primarily regardable as a housing area, and that the portion used for business is consequently small.

The accommodation mentioned may be sub-divided this way :—

Dwelling and other accommodation : 46 one-roomed tenements, 51 two-roomed tenements, 12 three-roomed tenements, 4 four-roomed tenements, 1 five-roomed tenement, 1 six-roomed tenement. Other properties : 5 properties covered by sheds or other temporary structures, and 8 vacant sites.

The property on the other side of the defined area is in a better condition than that included in the area, and it is desirable to re-house on the area by reason of the local conditions of employment. In this respect it is to be borne in mind that there is a large amount of casual labour employed in the docks and that the Borough contains numerous factories.

The L.C.C. allocate fifty per cent. of accommodation on their housing estates to applicants nominated by Borough Councils. During the year 617 families resident in Stepney were successful in obtaining accommodation on the L.C.C. estates—the majority of them removed to Becontree.

Housing
Accomoda-
tion provided

Overcrowding is very prevalent in the Borough and is a difficult problem to contend with. There is a scarcity of vacant houses in the Borough and then again the rents of such houses or vacant rooms are generally more than can be afforded by persons living in overcrowded dwellings. Full particulars of bad cases of overcrowding are forwarded to the Borough Treasurer for special consideration with a view to obtaining alternative accommodation. During the year, 97 fresh cases of overcrowding were found, and 58 cases of overcrowding were abated.

Over-
crowding

List of streets in which all the houses have been inspected as a result of house to house inspection during the year 1931.

House to
House
Inspection

(a) LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. Bottomley.

Garrick Buildings.	Rich Street.
Gill Street.	Robert Street.
Grenade Street.	Ropemaker's Fields.
Northey Street.	Ropner Place.
Notgrove Court.	Salter Street.

Mr. Day.

Brenton Street.	Market Street.
Brunton Place.	Repton Street.
Commercial Road.	Samuel Street.
Endive Place.	Senrab Street.
Endive Street.	Taylor's Place.

Mr. Waterman.

Albert Square.	Love Lane.
Cranford Cottages.	Market Buildings.
Dorset Street.	Newtons Rents.
Elbow Lane Buildings.	Twine Court.

(b) MILE END.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Mr. Brown. |
| Albert Houses, Lindley Street. | Edward Houses, Lindley Street |
| Bromehead Road. | Lindley Street Buildings. |
| Claremont Place. | Perth Street. |
| Diggon Street. | Winwood Street Buildings |
| | Mr. Edwards. |
| Garden Street. | Smiths Place. |
| King John Street. | Spring Garden Place. |
| Lydia Street. | |
| | Mr. Flint. |
| Salmen Street. | South Grove. |
| Cordelia Street. | |
| | Mr. Harris. |
| Baker Street. | Bedford Cottages. |
| Cannon Place. | Ford Square. |
| Clark Street. | Milward Street. |
| East Mount Street. | |
| | Mr. Pavitt. |
| Edwards Road. | Lincoln Street. |
| Eric Street. | Whitman Road. |
| Jupps Road. | |
| | Mr. Simpson. |
| Alderney Place. | Hadleigh Street. |
| Ashburton House, Globe Road. | Hardy's Place. |
| Belle Vue Place. | James Street. |
| Bude Place. | May's Buildings. |
| Cleveland Buildings. | Mile End Buildings. |
| Cleveland Grove. | Norfolk Street. |
| Coburgh Place. | Rose Place. |
| Doveton Street. | Railway Place. |
| Edward Street. | Portman Place. |
| Entick Street. | Union Place. |
| Essex Street. | Whitehead Street. |
| Ferrier's Court. | William's Buildings. |
| Globe Buildings, Globe Road. | Union Buildings. |
| Grebe Court. | X.X. Place. |
| Cleveland Street. | |
| | Mr. Trimming. |
| Kirk's Place. | |

(c) ST. GEORGE'S.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Mr. Day. |
| Lawrence Buildings. | |
| | Mr. Dee. |
| Breezer's Hill. | Pearl Street. |
| Church Court. | Penang Street. |
| Cinnamon Street. | St. George Street (South Side) |
| Hilliard Court. | Seven Star Alley. |
| Johnsons Buildings. | Star and Garter Yard. |
| Lavender Place. | Starch Yard. |
| Mary Place. | Whitethorn Place. |
| Old Gravel Lane. | Willoughby House. |
| Orange Court. | |

Graces Alley.
 Little Turner Street.
 Mary Street.
 North-East Passage.
 Ratcliff Street.

Agra Buildings.
 Cornwall Street.
 Dunch Street.
 Hungerford Street.

Frying Pan Alley.
 Mary Place.

Amazon Street.
 Durer Place.
 Ellen Place.
 Golding Terrace.

(d) WHITECHAPEL.

Lambeth Street.
 Plumbers Row.
 Royal Albert Buildings.

Casson Street.
 Casson Place.
 Duval Street.
 Davis Mansions, Goulston Street.
 Heneage Street.
 Hobsons Place.
 Hobsons Cottages.
 Perrys Avenue.
 Ramar Place.

Mr. Flint.
 Rogers Court.
 Sly Street.
 Shorter Street.
 Ship Alley.
 Tillman Street.

Mr. Guy.
 Lower Fenton Street.
 Martha Street.
 Star Place.

Mr. Roper.
 Umberston Street.

Mr. Smith.
 Langdale Street.
 Mary Ann Street.
 Severne Street.
 Wicker Terrace.

Mr. Green.
 Royal Mint Square.
 Rupert Street.
 Victoria Buildings.

Mr. Roper.

Pelham Street Buildings }
 Augustine House }
 Clinton House. }
 Pelham House }
 Bulwer House }
 Osborne House }
 Lytton House }
 Princelet Street. }

Pelham
 Street.

Mr. Shepherd.

Alexander Buildings, Commercial Pools Square.
 Street.

Artillery Passage. Popes Head Court.
 Brunswick Buildings, Goulston Quaker Square
 Street. Quaker Street.

Castle Court, Old Castle Street.

Fleur de Lis Street.

Great Eastern Buildings, Quaker
 Street.

Mr. Trimming.

Blackwall Buildings.

	Mr. Twynham.
Casson Place.	Lolesworth Buildings.
Chicksand Place.	Montague Place.
Easington Buildings.	Spelman Court.
Green Dragon Yard.	Tewkesbury Buildings.
	Mr. Vogler.
Albert Cottages, Albert Street.	Spital Street.
Moss's Buildings.	Victoria Cottages, Albert Street.

V.--INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply

There are 413 dairy premises on the register and 1,588 inspections were made to them during the year.

In addition there are registered in the Borough 242 purveyors who sell milk in sealed bottles, 41 dairymen who have premises outside the Borough and 19 cowsheds.

In addition to the routine sampling of milk, both chemically and bacteriologically, arrangements have been made to take periodical samples of milk at the L.C.C. Institutions and schools in the Borough, and to furnish reports to the L.C.C. Arrangements were also made during the year for samples of milk to be examined for tuberculosis bacilli by inoculation.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

It is an offence to bottle milk other than on registered premises. During the year two summonses were issued for this offence, the total amount of fines being £2 2s. 0d. and £4 4s. 0d. costs.

Milk Special Designations Order 1923.

47 licences under the above Order were issued during the year, being 22 more than the previous year.

The description of the licences are as follows:—

	Dealers Licences.	Dealers Supplementary Licences.
Certified Milk	5	1
Grade A.T.T.	19*	3
Grade A Milk Pasteurised ...	4	1
Grade A.	2	—
Pasteurised	8	4

* 1 being in respect to a bottling establishment.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

There were no infringements of the various Regulations made under this Act during the year which required legal action to be taken.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

With regard to the various orders made under this Act, it was only found necessary to take legal proceedings in one instance. The shopkeeper was summoned for failing to label foreign tomatoes. He was fined £2 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.

1,072 inspections were made to butchers' shops and 508 to butchers' stalls in the Borough, and two summonses were issued in respect to offences under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Butchers' Shops and Stalls.

There are approximately 270 premises registered whereon Ice Cream is manufactured, stored or sold.

Ice Cream Premises.

333 inspections were made and 21 notices were served.

There are 7 Butter and Margarine factories and 45 premises used by Wholesale Dealers in Margarine on the register. 87 inspections were carried out during the year.

Butter Factories, Wholesale Dealers in Margarine, etc.

424 inspections were made to the bakehouses in the Borough, and 253 cleansings were carried out.

Bakehouses.

All meat food products prepared for export from this country to Canada, Australia and several other countries must be accompanied by a Certificate stating that the food has been prepared in a cleanly condition, on sanitary premises, has had no preservative added, and from meat which has been duly inspected by a veterinary surgeon. As Certifying Officer, I have issued 16 certificates for the export of consignments of potted meats prepared within the Borough during the year.

Certification of Food Products for Export.

1405 inspections were made at the various wharves in the Borough.

Unsound Food.

The following is a list and quantity of the Foodstuffs destroyed during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925.

I.—AT THE WHARVES.

Fresh Meat.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
24 carcasses of Mutton	—	10	1	19
7 casks of Sheeps Casings	1	1	2	0

Preserved Meats.

949 tins of Beef	2	10	3	6
218 „ Rabbits	—	3	0	2
120 „ Tongues	—	5	2	4

Preserved Fish.

1,132 tins of Codfish	—	10	0	12
117,066 „ Crab	39	4	1	3
187 „ Lobsters	—	1	2	17
1,100 „ Pilchards	—	9	3	8
7,985 „ Salmon	3	12	0	20
580 „ Sardines	—	2	3	2

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
46 boxes of Apples	1	1	3	0
131 packages of Apricots	—	14	3	16
92 crates of Bananas	2	8	0	0
656 boxes of Dates	20	18	3	14
104 „ Onions	6	9	0	0
4 „ Oranges	—	5	1	0
94 bundles of Peas	2	7	0	0
2 boxes of Peanuts	—	—	1	0
1 crate of Plums	—	—	—	10
100 bags of Potatoes	5	0	0	0
2 boxes of Walnuts	—	—	3	4

Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.

4,102 tins of Assorted Fruits	4	1	0	24
343 „ Fruit Pulp	1	13	2	21
1 cask of Gherkins	—	5	0	0
17 boxes of Orange Peel	1	18	0	0
4,126 tins of Pineapples	4	8	2	24
250 boxes of Prunes	3	2	2	0
57 „ Raisins	—	14	1	0
53 „ Sultanas	1	5	1	13
790 tins of Tomatoes	1	0	0	19

Sundries.

1 barrel of Arrowroot	—	1	3	0
7,127 tins of Assorted Canned Goods	6	2	3	5
1 bag of Bucha Leaves	—	1	0	0
Carbonate of Magnesia	—	5	2	3
86 boxes of Cardomoms	1	16	3	0
20 bags of Cinchona Bark	2	0	0	0
48 „ Cocoa Beans	3	10	0	0
34 boxes of Desiccated Coconut	2	1	3	13
615 bags of Flour	38	8	3	0
227 „ Ginger	14	3	1	12
Macaroni	1	12	2	20
214 bags of Mace	13	8	0	0
175 boxes of Nutmegs	7	7	3	0
306 boxes of Margarine	3	9	3	0
103 bags of Pepper	6	8	3	0
1 bag of Pimento	—	1	1	0
20 bags of Quassia Chips	—	15	0	0
28 „ Sago	1	0	1	9
Spaghetti	—	1	0	24
8 bags of Spice	—	13	2	0
11 „ Tapioca	1	2	0	0
Vermicelli	—	3	2	8
Total	211	2	1	24

II.—At Bishopsgate Goods Station,

122 special midnight and early morning inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The total weight of fruit and vegetables examined was 11,790 tons. This was of Belgian, Italian, French, Dutch, Swiss, Hungarian, Jugo-Slavian, Austrian, Czecho-Slovakian and German origin.

Eggs and poultry of Belgian, Italian, Hungarian and Jugo-Slavian origin were examined at Spitalfields. It was not found necessary to destroy any of these.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed :—

(a) ex Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
4 packages of Apricots	—	—	2	8
17 „ Beans	—	1	3	24
430 „ Cauliflowers	5	18	0	14
397 „ Grapes	3	16	2	8
8 „ Lemons	—	8	0	0
706 Melons	2	9	2	24
210 packages of Peaches	1	17	2	0
16 „ Pears	—	6	4	0
752 „ Plums	9	19	1	14
101 bags of Potatoes	5	10	0	0
	30	8	3	8

(b) Ex Dutch Steamer via Harwich.

12 packages of Strawberries	—	—	2	4
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(c) Ex Danish Steamer via Harwich.

5 boxes of Bacon	—	5	2	0
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Total	30	14	3	12
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III.—Unsound food, seized by, or surrendered to, the District Sanitary Inspectors :—

Fish.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Kippers	—	—	1	21
Sardines	—	1	0	0
Skate	—	—	1	0
Cod	—	—	3	12
Pink Salmon	—	1	2	24
Miscellaneous	—	9	2	15

Meat.

				Tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Pork and Stuffing	—	—	—	6
Ham (Spiced)	—	—	—	6
Ham	—	—	3	13
Ox Tongue	—	—	—	5
Fowls	—	8	2	26
Offal	—	2	0	14
Bacon	—	9	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat Faggots	—	—	1	12
Ham Roll	—	—	—	19
Roast Pork	—	—	—	9
Pork Shoulders	—	—	1	16

Fruit.

Bananas	...	...	...	1	10	0	0
Pears	...	...	...	6	19	0	0
Tomatoes	...	...	...	2	2	1	0
Grapes	...	...	...	—	6	1	18
Plums	...	...	...	3	0	0	0
Oranges	...	...	...	—	9	0	0
Apples	...	...	...	12	11	3	0
Lemons	...	...	...	—	10	0	0
Apricots	...	...	...	—	—	3	0
Tangerines	...	...	...	—	16	0	0
Cherries	...	...	...	—	12	0	0
Pineapples	...	...	...	—	—	2	0
Grape Fruit	...	...	...	—	—	—	15
Chestnuts	...	...	...	8	0	3	0

Vegetables.

Potatoes	...	...	...	1	0	2	0
Cauliflowers	...	...	...	—	13	0	0
Beans	...	...	...	—	7	1	0

Miscellaneous

Tinned Beef and Hams	...	...	...	—	—	3	18
„ Brawn	...	...	...	—	3	1	8
Tomato Paste	...	...	...	—	1	2	24
Cheese	...	...	...	—	—	—	8
Canned Peas	...	...	...	—	—	1	20
Tinned Sourcroust	...	...	...	—	—	2	4
Lunch Tongue	...	...	...	—	—	—	6
Apricot Jam	...	...	...	—	—	1	13
Assorted Meats, Fish and Fruit	—	6	0	0
Sweets	—	5	1	0
Chocolates	—	—	—	15
Mixed Fruits	—	2	0	0

Total	41	15	3	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
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72 detention notices were served for 5,721 casks of Tallow weighing 2,288 tons 8 cwts., these casks not being officially certificated; also 160 release notices were issued for 4,491 casks of Tallow weighing 1,796 tons 8 cwts. This Tallow was either exported or used in this country for manufacturing purposes.

Tea Sweepings weighing 92 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs. were removed from the various wharves and warehouses in the Borough and allowed export to America for the guaranteed purposes of Caffeine extraction.

33,326 carcasses of New Zealand and Australian Mutton were landed at the Cold Stores Wharf. Of these, 2,145 had the important Lymphatic Glands incised. During 1930, 10 per cent. of all carcasses landed were subjected to this procedure, but during 1931 it was decided that 5 per cent. should be examined. Actually 7 per cent. were cut and examined, with the result that 24 carcasses or 1.1 per cent. were found either diseased or had had Lymphatic Glands illegally removed and were condemned. This again shows a slight improvement against 1930 results, when 1.25 per cent. were condemned. This no doubt being the result of a more careful examination before shipment.

During the year reports were circulated in the Press that butter from Russia was being imported to this country and samples of this butter were said to have contained a parasite. Large quantities of this class of butter were landed in the Borough and examination was made from time to time, also analyses were made of 10 samples and the butter was found to be genuine clean butter, and microscopically free from any abnormal features.

It was found necessary to take out six summonses in respect to unsound food. The total amount of fines imposed was £42 with £10 15s. 0d. costs.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the results of the survey. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the various aspects of the problem.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the survey. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the various aspects of the problem.

The third part of the report deals with the results of the survey. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the various aspects of the problem.

The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the survey. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the various aspects of the problem.

The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the survey. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the various aspects of the problem.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my eighth Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1931.

Public
Analyst's
Report.

During the year 1,707 samples were submitted to me for examination, these samples were made up as under :—

Foods - - - - -	1,458	}	1,549
Drugs - - - - -	91		
Public Health Department - - -			77
Milk (for bacteriological examination) -			46
Borough Engineer - - - - -			30
Private - - - - -			3
Borough Electrical Engineer - - -			1
Miscellaneous - - - - -			1
			<u>1,707</u>

The 1,549 samples of foods and drugs were purchased or taken by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and consisted of :—

Formal samples - - - - -	891	}	1,488
Informal samples - - - - -	597		
Milk (appeal to cow) - - - - -			43
Milk (cowshed samples) - - - - -			18
			<u>1,549</u>

Out of 891 formal samples 33 or 3·7 per cent. were adulterated and of 597 informal samples 10 or 1·7 per cent. were adulterated, making a total of 1,488 samples out of which 43 samples or 2·9 per cent. were adulterated.

Table A shows the nature of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and gives the numbers and percentages found to be adulterated.

TABLE A.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Milk	881	855	26	3.0
Butter	171	170	1	0.6
Margarine	143	142	1	0.7
Cream	26	26	—	—
Sausage	19	17	2	10.5
Pepper	13	12	1	7.7
Dried Fruit	12	12	—	—
Coffee	12	12	—	—
Spirits	11	7	4	36.4
Boracic Powder	10	9	1	10.0
Citric Acid	9	9	—	—
Pearl Barley	9	9	—	—
Camphorated Oil	9	9	—	—
Glycerine	9	9	—	—
Rice	9	9	—	—
Epsom Salts	9	9	—	—
Glauber's Salt	9	9	—	—
Jam	7	7	—	—
Flour	6	6	—	—
Castor Oil	6	6	—	—
Purified Borax	6	6	—	—
Lard	6	6	—	—
Vinegar	6	6	—	—
Cake	6	6	—	—
Cream of Tartar	6	6	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	4	2	2	50.0
Ground Ginger	4	2	2	50.0
Minced Meat	4	2	2	50.0
Separated Milk	3	3	—	—
Cocoa	3	3	—	—
Saffron	3	3	—	—
Egg Powder	3	3	—	—
Table Jelly	3	3	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	3	3	—	—
Olive Oil	3	3	—	—
Ground Almonds	3	3	—	—
Arrowroot	3	3	—	—
Corn Flour	3	3	—	—

TABLE A.—Continued

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Tea	3	3	—	—
Sugar... ..	3	3	—	—
Malt Vinegar	3	3	—	—
Mustard	3	3	—	—
Condensed Milk	3	3	—	—
Cheese	3	3	—	—
Aspirin	3	3	—	—
Honey	3	3	—	—
Dried Milk	3	3	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	3	3	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	2	2	—	—
Pasteurised Milk	1	—	1	100·0
Reconstituted Milk	1	1	—	—
Lemonade... ..	1	1	—	—
Ale... ..	1	1	—	—
	1,488	1,445	43	2·9

Table B shows the number of samples analysed and the number found to be adulterated during the past ten years.

TABLE B.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Miscellaneous Samples.	Total samples examined.
1922	1,417	78	5·5	41	1,458
1923	1,398	27	1·9	16	1,414
1924	1,456	45	3·1	40	1,496
1925	1,378	44	3·2	36	1,414
1926	1,341	37	2·8	41	1,382
1927	1,292	42	3·3	55	1,347
1928	1,528	68	4·5	29	1,557
1929	1,537	63	4·1	72	1,609
1930	1,518	35	2·3	69	1,602
1931	1,488	43	2·9	219	1,707

Offences were committed in 58 cases. These were dealt with as shown below :—

				Adulterated.	Other offences.	Total.
Formal	{	Proceedings	...	22	7	29
		Caution	...	11	6	17
Informal		...	...	10	2	12
				43	15	58

Legal Proceedings

Table C shows the number of samples taken by each Inspector and gives particulars of offences and prosecutions.

TABLE C.

Inspector.	Samples Taken.	Number of Samples.		Number of Prosecutions.	
		Adulterated.	Other offences.	Adulterations.	Other Offences.
Bottomley ...	93	5	2	1	—
Brown ...	98	3	4	1	3
Day ...	32	1	1	—	1
Dee ...	92	1	2	—	2
Edwards ...	98	1	—	1	—
Flint ...	90	3	—	1	—
Green ...	91	—	—	—	—
Guy ...	93	—	—	—	—
Harris ...	92	2	—	2	—
McCarthy ...	121	2	—	2	—
Pavitt ...	31	—	2	—	—
Shepherd ...	93	2	1	1	—
Simpson ...	92	—	1	—	—
Smith ...	108	6	—	1	—
Trimming ...	137	1	—	1	—
Twynham ...	99	7	1	3	—
Vogler ...	34	2	1	2	1
Waterman...	89	7	—	6	—
	1,583	43	15	22	7
Paddington samples	12	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,595	43	15	22	7

Included in the above samples are 43 "Appeal to cow" samples, 18 cowshed samples, 46 milk samples for bacteriological examination and 12 samples taken on delivery at Paddington station.

Not included are samples taken from wholesalers in Stepney at the request of another Borough.

Details of "other offences" are given on page 85.

Milk

942 samples of milk were analysed. Of these 61 samples were taken specially and are referred to elsewhere. Of the remaining 881 samples, 26 or 3.0 per cent. were adulterated.

Table D shows the number of samples of milk examined and the percentages of adulteration during the last ten years.

TABLE D.

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of samples.	838	837	895	825	809	854	923	923	900	881
Percentage of adulteration.	3.1	1.5	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.4	4.1	3.9	2.2	3.0

Table E shows the extent of the adulteration and the action taken in each case.

TABLE E.

Number.	Deficient in Fat. per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat= Added water per cent.	Action: Result of Proceedings.
B 9	7.0	—	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
B 10	5.3	—	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
S 11	6.3	3.2	Vendor fined £5 with £1 1s. costs.
M 10	15.0	—	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
C 13	4.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
L 38	16.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
L 39	5.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
L 41	8.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
N 32	16.7	—	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
F 4	11.0	—	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
M 32	6.7	—	Vendor cautioned.
M 34	9.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
M 38	4.7	5.4	Vendor cautioned.
H 35	14.0	—	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid 10s. 6d. costs.
K 49	—	3.8	Vendor cautioned.
K 89	—	3.5	Vendor fined £2 with £1 1s. costs.
D 30	Consisted of reconstituted milk.		Summons dismissed without costs.
D 31	Consisted of reconstituted milk.		Summons dismissed without costs.
C 78	11.7	—	Vendor fined 10s. with £1 1s. costs.
C 81	—	6.6	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
C 84	—	4.7	Summons dismissed. Vendor paid £5 5s. costs.
C 85	—	4.7	Vendor fined £5 with £1 1s. costs.
C 86	—	7.2	Vendor fined £5 with £1 1s. costs.
F 66	—	4.6	Vendor fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.
E 8	—	5.2	Vendor cautioned.
C 65	—	4.2	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.

In the case of sample C 65 which contained 4.2 per cent. of added water and in which the presence of added water was confirmed by determining the freezing point of the sample, the defending solicitor stated that the sample had been analysed and found to be genuine. He therefore requested that the "third part" should be sent to the Government Chemist for analysis (the cost of an analysis is £2 2s. 0d.). At the second hearing of the case the defence pleaded guilty as the certificate of the Government Chemist stated that the sample contained not less than 5.0 per cent. of water. It was, however, argued that milk satisfying Government requirements with regard to composition contains 3.0 per cent. of fat and 88.5 per cent. of water whereas this sample contained 3.56 per cent. of fat and 88.3 per cent. of water. This is true but the amount of added water is of course obtained from the deficiency of solids-not-fat.

The vendors of samples C 84, C 85 and C 86 were represented by one solicitor, the wholesaler agreeing to pay any fines or costs. Each vendor pleaded guilty and was fined £5 and £1 1s. 0d. costs. One vendor was not satisfied and asked that the case should be reheard. This was allowed and a further solicitor engaged to defend. As a result the conviction was quashed in his case but he was required to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs.

The average composition of samples of milk analysed during each month of the year is shown below. Adulterated samples and cowshed samples are included; "appeal to cow" samples and reconstituted milk samples are not included.

TABLE F.

Month.	Number examined.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January	71	3.75	8.71	12.46
February	73	3.64	8.65	12.29
March	72	3.66	8.66	12.32
April	64	3.46	8.63	12.09
May	46	3.81	8.64	12.45
June	84	3.45	8.72	12.17
July	85	3.66	8.65	12.31
August	78	3.71	8.67	12.38
September	85	3.74	8.72	12.46
October	80	3.83	8.75	12.5
November... ..	72	3.78	8.79	12.57
December... ..	85	3.77	8.70	12.47
Whole Year	895	3.69	8.69	12.38
<i>Legal Minimum</i>	—	3.00	8.50	—

Samples of milk which are slightly below the legal standard of composition are reported as "Genuine, poor quality, slightly deficient in solids-not-fat."

Poor Quality
Milk Samples

The legal minimum of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat is only a presumptive standard, milk below this standard is not necessarily adulterated and milk above the standard is not necessarily genuine. It is necessary to classify the samples analysed and I have adopted the following scale for milk samples containing normal percentages of fat.

Solids-not-fat, 8.43 per cent. and over—Genuine.

Solids-not-fat, 8.25 per cent. to 8.42 per cent.—Poor quality.

Solids-not-fat, less than 8.25 per cent.—Adulterated.

The actual deficiency in solids-not-fat in the poor quality samples when compared with the legal minimum represents an amount of added water varying from about 1 to 3 per cent. Such samples may, however, contain up to 5 per cent. of added water assuming that the original milk before water is added is a milk of good average quality, *i.e.*, a milk of considerably better composition than that laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations. (See samples E 11 and M 97, Table N).

In these cases it would be unlikely that a conviction would be obtained if legal proceedings were taken. Such samples, whether adulterated or naturally poor, are of inferior quality and it should be the business of the vendor (the price of good and inferior milk being the same) to supply a good product.

As I have previously stated the presumptive standard should be abolished and milk should be required to comply with a definite standard of quality.

It will be seen that small percentages of water can safely be added to milk and considerable profit may be made by this system of "toning" down the composition of milk. Tables G and H show the low percentage of solids-not-fat in the Borough of Stepney as compared with other parts of the country and in my opinion this is due to judicious watering of the milk supplies before the milk is passed on to the consumer. It must be remembered that the greater part of the milk supply is bulked by the various wholesalers before it is passed to the retailer and therefore would normally contain more than 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat. There are no small supplies brought in from farms where possibly the milk might naturally be poor, though milk supplied by the local cowsheds may fail to comply with the standard. The determination of the freezing point generally confirms the belief that samples reported as "poor quality" have been watered.

The yearly averages are given in the following table :—

TABLE G.

Year.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1922	3.69	8.71	12.40
1923	3.75	8.74	12.49
1924	3.68	8.70	12.38
1925	3.64	8.72	12.36
1926	3.71	8.71	12.42
1927	3.68	8.67	12.35
1928	3.67	8.65	12.32
1929	3.62	8.65	12.27
1930	3.65	8.70	12.35
1931	3.69	8.69	12.38

The following figures have been obtained from recent Annual Reports :—

TABLE H.

	No. of samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
Birmingham	2,408	3.62	8.86	12.48
Salford	1,106	3.57	8.92	12.49
Hull	652	3.66	8.82	12.48
Lancashire	3,052	3.78	8.90	12.68
Portsmouth	606	3.66	8.87	12.53
Kensington	334	3.60	8.81	12.41
Stepney, 1931	895	3.69	8.69	12.38

During the year 24 samples have been reported as "Poor quality, slightly deficient in solids-not-fat." In every case a letter has been sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the vendor asking for an explanation of the deficiency. In certain cases wholesalers stated that they did not tamper with the milk supply and produced certificates of analysis to show that the milk was genuine. Most of these analyses showed a content of solids-not-fat equivalent to, or little in excess of 8.5 per cent., which is the minimum limit required by the Regulations. The Medical Officer of Health requested the Paddington authorities to take samples at the station of the milk supplied to these wholesalers and 12 samples were taken.

The calculated composition of the milk supplied to one wholesaler was :—
Fat 3.91 per cent ; Solids-not fat 8.92 per cent. Similarly the composition of the milk supplied to another wholesaler was :—Fat 3.57 per cent. ; Solids-not-fat 8.80 per cent

In both cases the wholesaler had been supplying poor quality milk. The figures given above show the original supply to consist of very good quality milk, which would require about 5 per cent. of added water to reduce the composition to the minimum limit of 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat or slightly under, as the milk is received by the consumer.

During the latter part of the year 6 institutions were sampled, 20 samples being taken. All the samples complied with the requirements of the L.C.C. contract for this period, viz. :—Milk fat 3.25 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.50 per cent.

Hospital,
etc., Samples

Samples L 38, L 39 and L 41, all deficient in fat, were taken on delivery at the cowshed. The cowshed from which sample L 41 was taken contained 45 cows, and seven further samples from these were taken, the herd being divided into seven groups. Of these seven samples three were unsatisfactory. The calculated composition of the bulked milk of the 45 cows just satisfied the standard.

"Appeal to
Cow" and
Cowshed
Samples.

TABLE J.

Number	Number of Cows.	Quantity in gallons.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Fat deficiency per cent.	Solids-not-fat deficiency per cent.
N 33	8	17	3.35	8.52	—	—
N 34	8	17	2.90	8.50	3.3	—
N 35	9	17	2.90	8.40	3.3	1.2
N 36	9	17	3.00	8.55	—	—
N 37	2	4	3.60	8.67	—	—
N 38	2	4	3.85	8.90	—	—
N 39	7	14	2.85	8.40	5.0	1.2
Calculated composition of bulked milk }			3.07	8.50	—	—

The 24 cows represented by the three unsatisfactory samples were sampled and of these 16 failed to comply with the requirements of the minimum standard. The bulked milk of these cows (from the calculated composition) would be reported as poor quality milk.

TABLE K.

Results of analysis of 24 samples of milk taken informally 5-5-'31 (morning).

No.	Cow No.	Yield in quarts.	Fat Per cent.	Solids-not-fat Per cent.	Fat deficiency per cent.	Solids-not-fat deficiency per cent.
N 40	41	8	3.30	8.70	—	—
N 41	8	8	3.60	8.30	—	2.4
N 42	4	9	3.10	8.75	—	—
N 43	40	11	2.60	8.45	13.3	0.6
N 44	1	9	2.75	8.40	8.3	1.2
N 45	10	6	3.50	8.55	—	—
N 46	37	10	2.75	8.47	8.3	0.4
N 47	7	10	2.30	8.50	23.3	—
N 48	14	4	2.35	8.02	21.7	5.6
N 49	5	6	3.00	8.60	—	—
N 50	44	9	2.35	7.90	21.7	7.1
N 51	36	8	2.95	8.75	1.7	—
N 52	45	11	2.85	8.30	5.0	2.4
N 53	21	10	3.00	8.17	—	3.9
N 54	22	8	3.10	8.50	—	—
N 55	16	12	3.30	8.55	—	—
N 56	29	9	3.90	7.90	—	7.1
N 57	43	6	3.20	8.35	—	1.8
N 58	28	8	3.00	8.75	—	—
N 59	26	8	3.70	8.85	—	—
N 60	12	7	2.55	8.15	15.0	4.1
N 61	11	4	2.55	8.15	15.0	4.1
N 62	27	6	3.20	8.25	—	2.9
N 63	31	4	4.20	7.80	—	8.2
Calculated composition of bulked milk }			3.03	8.40	—	1.2 (Poor quality)

The cows giving the 6 poorest milk samples shown in Table K were sampled at the morning and afternoon milking. Of the 6 morning samples none passed the standard and of the 6 afternoon samples 3 passed the standard and the calculated composition of the bulked afternoon milk was satisfactory.

The mixed morning and afternoon milk failed to pass the standard. Three of the six cows were sold. The results are given in Table L.

TABLE L.

Cow No.	Sample No.	Date and Time.	Yield in quarts.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Deficiency in fat per cent.	Deficiency in solids-not-fat per cent.	Milking interval.
7	N 47	5.5.31	Morning	10	2.30	8.50	23.3	—
	N 65		Morning	10	2.95	8.50	1.7	—
	N 72	13.5.31	Afternoon	8	4.05	8.65	—	—
11	N 61	5.5.31	Morning	4	2.55	8.15	15.0	4.1
	N 69		Morning	4	2.70	7.95	10.0	6.5
	N 70	13.5.31	Afternoon	1½	3.55	8.28	—	2.6
12	N 60	5.5.31	Morning	7	2.55	8.15	15.0	4.1
	N 68		Morning	6	2.50	8.17	16.7	3.9
	N 71	13.5.31	Afternoon	3	2.95	8.30	1.7	2.4
14	N 48	5.5.31	Morning	4	2.35	8.02	21.7	5.6
	N 64		Morning	4	2.35	7.65	21.7	10.0
	N 75	13.5.31	Afternoon	2	2.35	7.70	21.7	9.4
40	N 43	5.5.31	Morning	11	2.60	8.45	13.3	0.6
	N 66		Morning	10	2.80	8.60	6.7	—
	N 73	13.5.31	Afternoon	6	4.25	8.75	—	—
44	N 50	5.5.31	Morning	9	2.35	7.90	21.7	7.1
	N 67		Morning	10	3.30	8.40	—	1.2
	N 74	13.5.31	Afternoon	5	3.50	8.60	—	—
Calculated composition of the bulked milk of the six cows		5.5.31	Morning	45	2.45	8.22	18.3	3.3
		13.5.31	Morning	44	2.86	8.33	4.7	2.0
			Afternoon	25½	3.70	8.53	—	—
		Mixed morning and afternoon 13.5.31	69½	3.17	8.40	—	1.2	

It was found from these analyses that the deficiency in fat in the morning milk was largely due to the unequal periods of milking, which varied from 8½ hours and 15½ hours to 6½ hours and 17½ hours.

There are 18 cowsheds in the Borough containing in all about 425 cows. The cows are milked at about 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. in the morning, this milk being sold at once, and then again at about 3 p.m. for the afternoon delivery; in this way the unequal periods are caused. To avoid this and to adopt approximately equal periods of milking it would be necessary to reserve the morning milk for the afternoon delivery and the evening milk for the following morning.

This method however would not suit the many customers who insist on seeing the cows milked and even on obtaining milk from a particular cow. These purchasers should be informed that they may not be obtaining milk of satisfactory quality.

There would also be labour considerations as one milker would no longer be able to include both milkings in his days work, as these men live outside the Borough.

Samples were next taken at the afternoon milking from each of the 18 cowsheds. Although every effort was made to obtain as representative a sample as possible, it is never possible to obtain a sample of the bulked milk of the whole herd owing to the sale of the milk during the milking periods, so that when an appeal is made for a delivery sample to be taken the sample may be satisfactory or otherwise as a representative sample of the bulked milk cannot be obtained.

In these 18 samples the fat varied from 3.85 per cent. to 5.25 per cent. and the solids-not-fat from 8.15 per cent. to 9.10 per cent., the average composition of the samples being :—Fat 4.42 per cent., Solids-not-fat 8.64 per cent.

TABLE M.
Afternoon samples taken in May at 18 cowsheds.

Number.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
T 42	3.90	8.50
T 43	4.40	8.90
T 45	4.40	8.60
T 46	4.65	8.70
T 47	4.95	8.55
T 48	4.00	8.70
T 56	4.40	8.65
T 57	3.85	8.30
T 58	4.00	8.67
T 59	5.10	8.65
P 31	4.00	8.60
P 32	4.45	8.90
P 36	4.40	8.82
P 37	4.55	8.70
P 43	4.20	9.10
P 46	5.25	8.65
P 47	4.10	8.30
P 48	4.95	8.15

Of the above, samples P 47, P 48 and T 57 are deficient in solids-not-fat, the percentages of fat are very high particularly for the month of May.

Under present conditions with regard to the supply of milk from cowsheds the afternoon milk will always be considerably richer in fat than the morning supply and morning unbulked milk will be liable to be below the standard.

During the year this apparatus has been obtained in order to obtain more certain evidence of the addition of water to milk. The method depends on the fact that genuine milk from healthy cows, whatever its chemical composition, freezes at a point which is within a known range.

The method is official in Holland and in America for the detection of watered milk.

The freezing point of milk, as determined by means of the Hortvet apparatus ranges from -0.535°C . to -0.560°C . In Holland a depression of less than 0.53°C . is regarded as definite proof of adulteration. In America the added water is calculated on an average figure of -0.55°C . and a tolerance of 3 per cent. of added water allowed unless this figure is exceeded; this is the same as fixing a limit figure of -0.533°C .

Some of the results obtained are given below and these show that useful information in doubtful and other cases of adulteration may be obtained. An average figure of -0.54°C . has been taken as a basis for calculation.

TABLE N.

Number.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat per cent. = Added water.	Hortvet..		
				Freezing Point.	Calculated added water.	Calculated original Solids-not-fat.
L 105	3.25	8.58	None	-0.525°C	2.8	8.83
E 11	3.60	8.35	1.8	-0.509°C .	5.7	8.85
M 97	3.50	8.32	2.1	-0.511°C .	5.4	8.80
C 65	3.56	8.14	4.2	-0.502°C .	7.0	8.75
C 81	3.23	7.94	6.6	-0.493°C .	8.7	8.70

Column 4 in the above table shows the amount of added water calculated from the legal minimum of 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat. The amount of water so obtained is usually an under estimate of the truth as genuine commercial milk will normally contain more than the legal minimum of 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat; the added water required to dilute this milk to the legal minimum of 8.5 per cent. is not included.

The Hortvet
Cryoscope.

The freezing point determination gives a more accurate basis of calculation as its range of variation from the average is considerably less than the range of variation from the average in the case of solids-not-fat. In the latter case the range of variation from a basis figure of 8.5 per cent. is greatly to the benefit of the milkman who is tampering with the milk.

Sample L 105 in the table shows that the milk probably contained 8.83 per cent. of solids-not-fat which had been reduced by the addition of 2.8 per cent. of water to 8.58 per cent. The sample, however, satisfies the requirements of the regulations. This milk was supplied under contract to a hospital in November when milk is normally of good quality.

Similarly samples E 11 and M 97 reported as poor quality samples contain more truly about 5 per cent. of added water.

In the case of sample C 65 the adulteration was confirmed by the freezing point method. The "third part" as previously stated was sent to the Government Chemist who returned 5 per cent. of added water.

The freezing point determination can only be carried out on fresh milk. This method therefore could not be adopted alone as an official method under the present regulations as the "third part" is usually several weeks old before it is sent to the Government Chemist.

One sample (B 122, informal) admitted by the vendor to consist of reconstituted milk, had been made from dried skimmed milk. The sample contained 0.85 per cent. of fat and 20.62 per cent. of solids-not-fat. The vendor stated that it was used in the manufacture of soft cheese.

Two samples of milk D 30 and D 31 obtained in the ordinary course of sampling were found to contain excessively high percentages of solids-not-fat; both these samples had been supplied to the retailers by the vendor of the reconstituted milk mentioned above. It was also reported from a neighbouring borough that milk containing excessively high solids-not-fat was being supplied by the same wholesaler who had had some difficulty in obtaining supplies owing to a scarcity of milk at this period. In appearance all three samples could not be distinguished from natural milk. The samples were apparently made from skimmed dried milk by admixture with water and cream and final pasteurisation. Skimmed dried milk and a churn of cream were in the yard when the sample of admitted reconstituted milk was obtained by the inspector.

During the past ten years 8,600 samples of milk have been analysed; the annual average percentage of solids-not-fat has ranged from 8.65 to 8.79 and no single sample has had a composition approaching the figures obtained in samples D 30 and D 31.

A further confirmation of the fact that the samples did not consist of natural milk was obtained by determining their respective freezing points.

	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Freezing Point.
D 30	3.3	9.45	-0.600° C.
D 31	3.2	9.60	-0.606° C.
Reconstituted milk made in the laboratory from dried milk	1	8.37	-0.510° C.
	2	8.83	-0.550° C.
	3	9.54	-0.605° C.
Natural milk (average)	3.6	8.80	-0.535° C. to -0.560° C.

The percentage of fat does not affect the freezing point. It will be seen from the above that in the case of reconstituted milk the depression of the freezing point increases with the content of solids-not-fat; in natural milk, whatever its composition the freezing point is little affected.

Legal proceedings were taken and in each case the summons was dismissed without costs.

It will be seen that where the solids-not-fat is normal for milk as in the laboratory sample No. 2, the freezing point is also normal, so that the determination of the freezing point would not be of use where the reconstituted milk had been so made that the product contained fat and solids-not-fat in the proportions found in normal milk.

In a similar case at Battersea the defendant admitted that the milk was reconstituted from dried separated milk mixed with cream and water and homogenised. The summons was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act the vendor paying £2 2s. 0d. costs.

40 samples were examined. Of these 4 failed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations. In 2 cases offences were committed with regard to labelling.

Bacteriological
Examination
of Milk.

Certified Milk and Grade A Milk (Pasteurised).—The milk must not contain more than 30,000 organisms per c.c. and must not contain coliform bacillus in 1/10 c.c.

2 samples of Certified Milk showed 300 and 4,430 organisms per c.c., respectively and the coliform bacillus was absent in 1/10 c.c.

11 samples of Grade A Milk (Pasteurised) gave exceedingly low bacteria counts as might be expected from Grade A milk which has been pasteurised. The coliform bacillus was absent in 1/10 c.c. in each case.

Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk and Grade A Milk.—The milk must not contain more than 200,000 organisms per c.c. and must not contain coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c.

15 samples of Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk gave bacteria counts ranging from 600 to 56,500 organisms per c.c.

In 4 of these samples the coliform bacillus was present in one out of three tubes which is regarded as satisfactory by the regulations, and in 3 cases from the same producer the coliform bacillus was present in 1/100 c.c. in all tubes. These 3 samples were therefore unsatisfactory.

1 sample of Grade A milk contained 6,350 organisms per c.c., the coliform bacillus being absent in 1/100 c.c.

Pasteurised Milk.—The milk must not contain more than 100,000 organisms per c.c. (No test for the coliform bacillus is required).

10 samples of Pasteurised Milk gave bacteria counts ranging from 200 to 109,800 bacteria per c.c. Single tube tests for the coliform bacillus were also made. In the sample with the highest count the coliform bacillus was present in 0.00001 c.c. This sample was unsatisfactory

Ordinary Milk.—Owing to a complaint from the L.C.C. that milk obtained from the South Grove Institution showed high organismal counts and contained B. Coli, a sample was obtained on delivery at this Institution and was found to contain 52,200 organisms per c.c. and the coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c. (two tubes). There is no standard for ordinary ungraded milk, and as one positive tube in three is allowed in 1/100 c.c. of graded milk and no standard for the coliform bacillus is stated for pasteurised milk, the sample was passed as satisfactory.

The results obtained on the above graded samples show that the majority of the samples easily comply with the requirements of the Regulations, all samples of Grade A Pasteurised Milk showing excellent results. Out of the 40 graded samples only 4 Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk and 5 Pasteurised Milk samples exceeded 10,000 organisms per c.c. The standards are too lenient. Pasteurisation kills practically all the bacteria, only spores and a few organisms remaining; these could be removed by fractional pasteurisation

but this is not possible commercially. A sample of Pasteurised Milk which just passes the allowance of 100,000 bacteria per c.c. must have contained a very high content of organisms before pasteurisation or is so old that the spores have been allowed to develop.

There is no bacteriological standard for ordinary milk and ordinary milk is not examined for bacterial contamination. Fortunately a large percentage of the ordinary milk sold to the public by the large firms has been pasteurised. With the present methods of examination it would be impossible to examine all samples of ordinary milk bacteriologically. Several quicker methods have been suggested but there is a need for a rapid reliable method of obtaining an indication of the amount of bacterial contamination present in ordinary milk.

It is a pity that all milk is not pasteurised as the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms are said to be destroyed; it is however necessary to ensure that the milk before pasteurisation is produced under clean conditions otherwise contaminated milk may be "camouflaged" by this treatment, further an age limit for this and other types of milk should be prescribed.

Under the present scheme of graded milks there are a number of types of milk sold at various prices and complying with different regulations regarding freedom from disease and contamination while ordinary milk remains an unknown quantity. Surely the ideal to be aimed at is the supply of uniformly disease-free and clean milk at one price for all.

Of the 40 samples taken for bacteriological examination, 34 samples were taken from licensed vendors and 6 samples were taken from Institutions in the Borough.

The average chemical composition of these samples was:—Fat, 3.52 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.74 per cent.

Examination for the Tubercle Bacillus.—Six samples of milk were tested elsewhere for the Tubercle Bacillus by the inoculation method. In one case a positive result was obtained.

Sterilised Milk.—Bottled sterilised milk is widely sold in the Borough. This is convenient for retailers who order weekly supplies. The milk is somewhat browned by the process to which it is subjected. It has the advantage of being sterile or nearly so, but the vitamins present in raw milk would no doubt have been affected and it is doubtful whether the milk itself would be as easily digested as it is difficult to break up chemically. There is no regulation controlling the production of this article.

In the case of sample T 79, Pasteurised Milk, supplied to the Mile End Hospital legal proceedings were taken against the contractor. The sample contained 109,800 bacteria per c.c. and the coliform bacillus was present in 0.00001 c.c. (In Holland pasteurised milk must contain not more than 25,000 bacteria per c.c. and B. Coli must be absent ; in New Zealand pasteurised milk must not contain living bacilli. The English standard allows 100,000 organisms per c.c. and no test for the coliform bacillus is required). The Bacillus Coli inhabits the intestinal tracts of animals and the presence of this organism in milk indicates excremental contamination. The test for the "Coliform Bacillus" described in the Regulations includes all variants of the Bacillus Coli which are capable of fermenting milk sugar with the production of acid and gas.

The milk in the udder of a healthy cow is sterile ; contamination commences during milking, from excremental matter, dust, etc., and continues from outside sources until the milk is consumed. (The straining of milk renders it clean to the eye by removing obvious dirt, but the bacterial contamination remains in the milk).

Pasteurisation destroys a very high proportion of the bacteria present. It is doubtful whether this sample had ever been pasteurised. Certainly the milk was not fit to be supplied to hospital patients.

The test for the coliform bacillus is required for all graded milks with the exception of pasteurised milk so that the high coliform bacillus content which confirmed the unsatisfactory nature of the sample could not be produced as evidence in Court.

The magistrate dismissed the summons with £26 5s. 0d costs against the Council, as in his opinion (1) the milk should have been "mixed or plunged," and (2) the sample should have been packed in ice during transit from the hospital to the laboratory.

With regard to the first point the inspector was satisfied that the milk was thoroughly mixed by shaking. It was stated that the milk could not have been properly mixed and that the bacteria would be present in the greatest number in the upper layer of fat. The fact that the milk was mixed was indicated by the chemical analysis of the sample which showed 3.30 per cent. of fat (the contract requires 3.25 per cent. of fat). If the fat had been on the top as suggested a much higher figure would have been obtained.

Detailed instructions are laid down with regard to the method of carrying out the bacteriological examination but unfortunately there are no regulations as to the method of obtaining the sample from a churn. The results of the bacteriological examination are useless if the sample is not properly taken. The Ministry of Health in reply to a question as to methods of sampling stated "that the question of the method of plunging or mixing the milk prior to a sample being taken is one for the consideration of Local Authorities and the Courts and the Minister has no power to prescribe any method for this purpose."

With regard to the magistrate's second point, the Regulations read as follows :—

"On collection the bottles must be transferred forthwith to a carrying-case and well packed in ice, and must be kept in this condition until plated at the laboratory. (This precaution may be dispensed with only if the bacteriologist considers it unnecessary on account of the proximity of the laboratory to the place in which the samples are collected)."

The magistrate disregarded the bracketed portion of the above paragraph. This clause is important as it is clear, from the Regulations, that packing in ice is only necessary when the sample has to be dispatched by train or other means to a laboratory which is some distance from the farm or dairy where the sample is taken. In reply to a request for a ruling on this point the Ministry of Health stated that if the sample is taken locally, the principle to be observed was that the milk at the time of examination should be in approximately the same condition as the remainder of the consignment when delivered to the consumer and under such circumstances no special precautions such as the packing of the sample in ice should be necessary.

In a similar case at Camberwell where the same wholesaler was summoned for selling pasteurised milk containing an excessive number of organisms the case was dismissed on the grounds that the method adopted in taking a sample was not calculated to give a correct indication of the bulk.

In order to meet this difficulty when sampling churns and to comply with the decision of the magistrate that the milk must be plunged, I have devised a sampling outfit consisting of a copper box containing (1) a collapsible plunger which can be extended without touching with the hand (except the handle) ; (2) a sampling tube in case to sample beneath the surface ; (3) a

sample bottle in case. The complete outfit is sterilised and carried to the place of sampling. Churns however must be opened before a sample can be taken, but the amount of contamination in a still atmosphere during the time of plunging, by organisms of the type which will grow on the prescribed medium (agar at 37° C.) may be regarded as negligible. The sample is placed in a refrigerator until the examination is made.

Butter.

171 samples were analysed. Of these one sample was adulterated. All the samples were free from preservatives and prohibited dyes.

L 21. Unlabelled bulk margarine sold as butter. Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Instructions were given by the Public Health Committee that samples of Soviet butter should be examined. It was not found possible to obtain Soviet butter from shops, as retailers did not know or would not admit the source of supply. Two samples of authentic Russian butter were obtained from a butter factory.

Results of analysis of these two samples and of ten other samples of Soviet butter obtained at the docks are given under "Miscellaneous samples."

Margarine.

143 samples examined were free from preservative and prohibited dyes. One sample was adulterated.

T 55 (Informal). Contained 17.3 per cent. of moisture. The maximum limit of 16.0 per cent. of water allowed in imported or factory margarine was therefore exceeded by 8.1 per cent.

A further sample purchased formally from the same vendor was genuine.

Offences with regard to labelling were committed in three cases.

Cream.

26 samples were genuine, free from preservative and thickening substances. The content of milk fat varied from 29.6 per cent. to 57.4 per cent. with an average of 51.6 per cent. in 23 of the samples.

The remaining 3 samples consisted of 2 bottled cream having 23.4 per cent. and 25.8 per cent. of fat respectively and 1 tinned cream (labelled "Thick Danish Cream") containing 21.7 per cent. of fat.

The average fat content of all samples was 48.3 per cent.

19 samples were analysed. Of these 3 contained preservative, 2 of which were returned as adulterated. Sausage.

J 61 (Informal). Contained 136 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Presence of preservative declared by notice in shop.

L 34 (Informal). Contained 13 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

L 36 (Same vendor as L 34). Contained 13 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

Sausage may contain not more than 450 parts sulphur dioxide per million provided that the presence of the preservative be declared in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. No declaration either by label or notice had been made in this case.

The vendor stated that no preservative was used and that biscuit meal was an ingredient of the sausages. It is probable that the biscuit meal contained sulphur dioxide and that the small amount of preservative found had been introduced in this way.

7 samples examined were genuine. Of these 3 were labelled "Full Fruit Standard" (one contained 10 per cent. of glucose) and 1 was labelled "Lower Fruit Standard." 3 of the samples contained 11, 22 and 25 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively. In my last report I referred to the standards adopted by the Jam Section of the Food Manufacturers' Federation in conjunction with the Society of Public Analysts. Jam.

These standards cannot be regarded as ideal.

There is no definition of the composition of jam, neither fresh fruit nor cane sugar being mentioned throughout. There are two qualities, First Quality or Full Fruit Standard and Second Quality or Lower Fruit Standard and a specific fruit content (varying from 30 to 45 per cent.) is laid down for each quality of jam according to the fruit or fruits used, a footnote giving equivalent quantities of peach and apricot pulp. There is however no prohibition of the use of strawberry or raspberry or other preserved fruit pulps. A first quality jam need not therefore be made from fresh fruit and refined cane sugar with a high proportion of fresh fruit.

It is further stated that on the label of a mixed jam where the proportions of fruit are not equal the name of the fruit forming the larger content shall appear first. In the list of first quality mixed jams we have :—Strawberry and gooseberry (40 per cent. fruit, 20 to 20), Gooseberry and strawberry (40 per cent., 30 to 10), Blackberry and apple (40 per cent., 20 to 20), Apple and blackberry (40 per cent., 30 to 10), etc.

Similarly in second quality mixed jams we have Raspberry and gooseberry (20 per cent., 10 to 10) and Gooseberry and raspberry (20 per cent., 15 to 5), Plum and apple (20 per cent., 10 to 10) and Apple and plum 20 per cent. (15 to 5), etc.

A footnote states that the proportions in two-fruit jams not mentioned are to be on the same basis as in those given above.

There may be a particular reason for this ratio but it would seem that the basis is that the cheaper fruit is in equal proportion when mentioned last and in a proportion of 3 to 1 when mentioned first. This would not be obvious to the purchaser of the jam.

The determination of the amount of fruit in a jam is a difficult matter owing to the wide range of variation in the composition of the fruit. The determination may be made from the amount of insoluble solids, pectin and acidity found in the sample.

These figures cannot however be relied on. The insoluble solids of the fruit may have been partially expressed for jelly making beforehand and would not therefore truly represent the original fruit; the acidity is unreliable as citric, tartaric and malic acid may be added without declaration and the pectin figure may be affected as no declaration of added fruit juice and/or pectin is required in the case of first quality jam so that presumably fruit juice and/or pectin may be added.

Permitted colouring matters may be added and the addition of glucose is not prohibited.

All jams however must contain a certain minimum percentage of total soluble solids and second quality jams must be described by the name of the fruit or fruits together with the words "with other fruit juice" in letters of equal size, except where in mixed jams no fruit juice or pectin has been added.

4 samples were analysed, of these 2 were adulterated.

S 28 (Informal). Contained 370 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

M 19 (Same vendor as S 28). Contained 370 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

Proceedings were taken against the retailer and the wholesaler. The retailer who stated that the boxes containing the ground ginger were marked "Finest Ground Ginger, Genuine" and produced an invoice relating to the

sale was unable to prove a warranty and he was fined £2 with £10 10s. 0d. costs. It was contended for the wholesaler that no sample had been taken from him and he had not received any portion of any sample taken. The magistrate dismissed this summons with £10 10s. 0d. costs against the Council.

Article 7 of the Preservative Regulations states that "the authority may, instead of or in addition to taking proceedings against the seller, take proceedings against any previous seller of the article notwithstanding that the sale by such previous seller took place outside the district of the authority."

The Council appealed against the decision of the magistrate. The Court held that Article 6 relating to the division of the sample applied only to samples taken where articles of food were actually manufactured and not to proceedings taken under Article 7 against a previous seller, that Article 7 referred to "the article," it was a case where a sample had already been taken and analysed and the previous seller was in no worse position than the giver of a warranty under the Food and Drugs Acts. The appeal was allowed with costs, and instructions were given to convict. The wholesaler was later fined £1 with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

Out of 13 samples analysed 1 was adulterated.

Pepper.

A 29 (Informal). Supplied in a carton labelled "Finest White Pepper. Consisted entirely of black pepper.

A further sample purchased formally as "White pepper" from the same vendor consisted of genuine white pepper.

4 samples were examined. 2 of these were adulterated.

Minced Meat

X 15 (Informal). Contained 24 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

X 26 (Same vendor as X 15). Contained 260 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

Vendor fined £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.

Out of 11 samples analysed 4 were below the legal minimum of 65 per cent. proof spirit. Spirits.

A 89 (Informal). Contained 2.5 per cent. excess water.

M 81 (Same vendor as A 89). Contained 3.1 per cent. excess water.
Vendor cautioned.

A 90 (Informal). Contained 4.3 per cent. excess water.

M 80 (Same vendor as A 90). Contained 7.5 per cent. excess water.
Vendor fined £5.

Pasteurised
Milk.

One informal sample of milk sold as pasteurised milk was 10·0 per cent. deficient in fat.

Separated
Milk

3 samples examined consisted of genuine skimmed milk. In each case the churn was labelled "Separated Milk."

Drugs.

Of 91 drugs examined 3 or 3·3 per cent. failed to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia and were returned as adulterated.

K 29 Boracic Powder (Informal). Contained 80 parts lead per million. A further sample taken formally from the same vendor was genuine.

The British Pharmacopoeia allows a maximum of 25 parts of lead per million parts of boracic powder.

A 26 Sweet Spirit of Nitre (Informal). Deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 55·9 per cent.

A 32 Sweet Spirit of Nitre (Same vendor as A 26). Deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 59·9 per cent.

Vendor fined 5s. with £1 1s. 0d. costs.

Poor Quality
Samples.

These include samples of inferior grade or of a doubtful character and are 38 in number.

24 of these samples consisted of milk. Other poor quality samples were :—8 margarine and 2 butter (contained a slight excess of moisture), 2 flour (contained traces of persulphates) and 2 glycerine (slightly deficient in glycerine).

Offences
other than
Adulteration

These are 15 in number and include 4 unsatisfactory milk samples previously referred to under the "Bacteriological examination of milk." The remaining offences are :—

Milk.

E 8. Labelled "Milk from cows certified free from tuberculosis." Vendor cautioned.

E 12. Labelled "Guaranteed pure milk from our own certified healthy cows." Vendor cautioned.

With regard to the above samples, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, prohibits the use of any description or designation including or resembling the descriptions or designations applied to graded milks by the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

- D 1. Selling ordinary milk as pasteurised. Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £1 1s. 0d. costs.
- X 64. Labelling ordinary milk "Perfectly Pasteurised." Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
- X 80. Selling pasteurised milk in a vessel which was unlabelled. Summons withdrawn.
- E 30. Selling pasteurised milk in unlabelled vessels. Case dismissed. Vendor paid £1 1s. 0d. costs.
- X 73. Selling milk without being registered. Case dismissed. Vendor paid £1 1s. 0d. costs.

In one case for bottling milk other than on registered premises, the defendant paid a fine of £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.

Margarine.—In 3 cases the vendor had not complied with the requirements of the Act with regard to labelling. In 2 of these cases the sample had been purchased informally and in 1 case the vendor was cautioned.

Public Health Department.—77 samples submitted by the Public Health Department were made up as under :—

Miscellaneous Samples.

19 samples examined for the presence of preservative comprised :—Tinned Okra (2), Tinned Crab (2), Tinned Salmon (2), Liquid Egg (2), Purée de Framboises, Tinned Sourcroust, Tinned Peas and Tomato Paste (contained traces of tin and copper).

All the above samples were free from preservative.

7 samples of Raspberry Pulp (foreign origin) contained preservative ; of these 4 contained more than 2,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million, the legal maximum and were therefore unsatisfactory.

19 samples examined with regard to their fitness for human consumption were :—

Unsatisfactory samples :—Chocolates, Sweets, Dried Milk, Tea (contained 2·7 per cent. of sand), Prunes (foreign origin, contaminated with river water), Eggs (foreign origin, resinous smell and taste absorbed from the wooden packing boxes).

Satisfactory samples :—Soviet Butter (10), Tea (2) and Cocoa.

The results of analysis of the above samples of Soviet Butter obtained from the docks together with those of two samples taken under the Act are given below :—

No.	Reichert-Wollny Value.	Polenské Value.	Moisture.	Preservative and Prohibited Dyes.
L 108	26.4	2.2	11.47	Absent
L 109	27.5	2.3	11.26	
1	25.0	1.8	13.16	
2	26.2	2.0	7.49	
3	26.8	2.2	14.31	
4	26.9	2.2	10.08	
5	26.9	2.0	8.54	
6	27.1	2.0	7.84	
7	25.5	2.0	7.55	
8	25.2	1.9	11.16	
9	26.9	2.6	9.36	”
10	26.7	2.2	8.33	”

All these samples consisted of genuine clean butter. Macroscopic and microscopic examination failed to detect any abnormal features (parasites, etc.) in any of the samples.

The Reichert-Wollny value for genuine butter ranges usually between 24 and 32. The average moisture figure of samples obtained in the Borough is 14.5 per cent., the legal maximum allowed being 16.0 per cent.

The above results show a low Reichert-Wollny value and a low moisture content.

12 samples of Carbolic Powder (contract samples) were examined. Of these 4 satisfied the requirements of the specification.

9 samples of bottled meat food products for export were satisfactory. These consisted of :—Bortsch à la Russe (2), Beef Jelly, Mutton Broth, Scotch Style Broth, Green Turtle Soup, Julienne Soup, Queue de Kangaroo and Oxtail Soup.

7 samples of yeast were examined for the presence of arsenic. In three cases arsenic was absent. The remaining 4 samples consisted of dried yeast (foreign origin) to be used as a constituent of cattle food; these samples contained 1.8 parts arsenic per million and were passed as satisfactory.

5 samples said to have caused illness consisted of :—Cocoa, Sugar, Sultana Loaf, Bubble Chewing Gum and Sweet Apple.

Eating Sweet Apples, coloured sweets in the shape of an apple, was supposed to have caused illness among 5 members of one family (cockles and ice cream had also been eaten).

All the above samples were free from impurities or added substances of a harmful nature.

4 other samples analysed were :—Drainage Water (consisted of sewage), Sulphurated Potash, Formalin and Disinfecting Fluid.

2 samples examined for tin were : Tinned Sardines (foreign origin, unsatisfactory, contained 2.65 grains tin per pound) and Tinned Salmon (satisfactory).

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture the origin, where known, of unsatisfactory samples has been indicated.

Borough Engineer.—30 samples comprised :—Carbolic Powder 22 (17 of these complied with the requirements of the specification) and Bitumen 8.

Borough Electrical Engineer.—1 sample of Boiler Deposit was submitted for analysis.

Private Samples.—1 sample of Brown Bread, 1 sample of Dried Milk and 1 sample of Soda Water were analysed for private purchasers.

Rag Flock Act.—According to the standard of cleanliness required by the Rag Flock Regulations, rag flock must not contain more than 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the flock. One informal sample examined was satisfactory, the chlorine content being less than 5 parts per 100,000.

I desire to express my appreciation of the able assistance given me in the laboratory by Mr. W. M. Paulley, B.A., F.I.C.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS HENVILLE,

Borough Analyst.

Chemical Laboratory,

43, White Horse Street, E.1.

May, 1932.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases.

4,747 notifications of infectious disease were received, or 143 more than in the previous year:—

1,148 belonged to Limehouse.

982 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

1,735 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

882 belonged to Whitechapel.

2,948 were removed for treatment to fever hospitals and institutions.

The rate for the whole Borough was 21·0 per 1,000 of the population.

Scarlet fever.

1,206 cases were notified during the year, or 275 more than in the previous year.

272 belonged to Limehouse, with 2 deaths.

270 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 1 death.

402 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 1 death.

262 belonged to Whitechapel, with 1 death.

1,201 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·02 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was also ·02 per 1,000.

Diphtheria.

591 cases were notified during the year, or 144 less than in the previous year.

164 belonged to Limehouse, with 4 deaths.

112 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 5 deaths.

213 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 6 deaths.

102 belonged to Whitechapel, with 2 deaths.

582 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·07 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was ·06 per 1,000.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

This serum is supplied on request to the general medical practitioners of the Borough. During the year, 41 tubes each containing 4,000 units were issued from the Public Health Offices.

Enteric Fever.

There was a reduction in the number of cases of Enteric Fever during the year. There were only 5 cases notified and these occurred at different periods and in various parts of the Borough. 1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East and 4 to Mile End Old Town. On going carefully into the cases there

was nothing in common in the way of milk supply or foodstuffs. Bacteriological examinations were made and in two cases the results were found to be negative. All the patients were removed to hospital and recovered.

The death-rate for the whole of London was $\cdot 01$ per 1,000.

The compulsory notification of Chicken Pox was continued throughout the year. 1,795 cases were notified and six of these were found to be suffering from Small Pox.

Chicken Pox.

359 belonged to Limehouse.

453 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

671 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

312 belonged to Whitechapel.

270 were removed to hospital, of which 6 cases proved to be of Small Pox.

There were 349 actual cases of Small Pox during the year, or 600 less than in the previous year:—

Small Pox.

181 belonged to Limehouse, with 1 death.

140 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 1 death.

27 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with no deaths.

1 belonged to Whitechapel, with no death.

There were two deaths—one being a man aged 63, who died in hospital on 27th May. A post-mortem examination was made and the cause of death was stated to be:—I. (a) Cardis Vascular degeneration. II. Chronic Bronchitis. Small Pox (vaccinated in infancy). The other death was that of a baby 7 days, who died at home on 1st April. The cause of death was stated to be:—Inanition; Small Pox in utero two weeks ago.

The death-rate for the whole of the Borough was $\cdot 008$ per 1,000 of the population.

There were 3 typical cases notified, all of which affected children under 4 years of age. 2 belonged to Limehouse and 1 to Mile End. One child died. In one case, the child first came under medical observation one month after the onset of febrile illness, he was then unable to walk. His recent illness was pyrexia with a cough—labelled "Bronchitis." It was not known whether the patient was associated elsewhere with other or suspicious cases of illness. At the end of the year the child was still in hospital and progressing favourably. The other patient first came under medical observation on the third day of the illness. Two weeks previously she had a sore mouth with ulceration, but there was no sore throat, no discharge and no dysphagia. The patient had not been associated with any other or suspicious cases of illness.

Acute
Poliomyelitis

It was ascertained, upon recent enquiries, her left leg is in iron splints and the child cannot walk without them. She attends a local hospital three days a week for massage and sunlight treatment.

Encephalitis
Lethargica

I received 3 notifications during the year. These all referred to females. 2 belonged to Mile End and 1 to Whitechapel. One patient was a scholar aged 6 years. On investigating the case it was found that the patient had been associated with another case of encephalitis lethargica. She had a recent history of slight cough. On last visiting the case, the patient had made a good recovery and was attending school. She is seen by the doctor at the school every two months. Another case was that of a woman employed as a scrubber. This patient had typical symptoms of acute encephalitis and she died within six weeks of the onset of the disease. The third patient was a housewife. The onset of her illness was two years previously when she was supposed to have had bad influenza. She attended a Nerve Clinic during the latter part of the year and there was no improvement. She is now in hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .017 per 1,000 of the population.

Cerebro-
Spinal Fever.

6 cases of this disease were notified—5 males and 1 female. 2 cases recovered and 4 proved fatal.

1 occurred in Limehouse.

3 occurred in St. George-in-the-East.

2 occurred in Mile End Old Town.

One patient was that of a man 55 years of age. The routine serum treatment was given, but the patient was moribund on admission to hospital and he died within nine hours. Another case was a child aged 14 months. She had typical symptoms, later developing a faint rash and signs of slight paralysis. After discharge from a local hospital, she now attends there once a month for massage. One child, aged 1 year, was in a serious condition on admission to hospital. The child was discharged as cured and I am informed that he is quite normal.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .017 per 1,000 of the population.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum

23 cases were notified, or 6 less than in the previous year. 5 belonged to Limehouse, 2 to St. George-in-the-East, 13 to Mile End Old Town, and 3 to Whitechapel.

No. of cases treated at home	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ in hospital	...	...	...	...	11
Total number of cases in which vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ „ „ impaired	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of cases of total blindness	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	—

8 cases of Puerperal Fever and 35 of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year—13 more than in the previous year.

Puerpera
Fever and
Puerperal
Pyrexia.

14 belonged to Limehouse, with 1 death.

3 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 2 deaths.

19 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths.

7 belonged to Whitechapel, with 2 deaths.

38 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .039 per 1,000 of the population.

222 cases of infectious disease removed to hospital were found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificate.

Wrong
Diagnosis.

65 of the cases were notified by Private Practitioners and 157 from Public Institutions.

This number referred to 73 cases of Scarlet Fever, 90 of Diphtheria, 41 of Chicken Pox, 12 of Small Pox, 1 Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 Poliomyelitis.

449 cases of Pneumonia, 4 of Malaria and 1 of Dysentery were notified under these Regulations.

Pneumonia,
Malaria and
Dysentery
Regulations.

The cases occurred in the Districts as follows:—

	Limehouse:	St Georges	Mile End	Whitechapel
Pneumonia ...	111	84	207	47
Malaria (Induced)	2	—	—	2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	1

The only case of Dysentery brought to my notice during the year was that of a boy aged 6 years. He was admitted to a local hospital suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea and on examination it was ascertained that he had dysentery (*b. Flexner*). He remained in hospital about three weeks and is now quite well.

Of the 4 cases of malaria notified, in three instances the patients were sailors who had contracted the fever abroad. The other patient had never been abroad and was not ill prior to living in London. He was admitted to a local hospital suffering from *Tabes dorsalis* and malaria had been induced,

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1931.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Lime-house	St. Georges	Mile End	White-chapel		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upward						
Small-pox	349	2	30	151	67	54	36	9	181	27	140	1	349	2
Chicken Pox	1795	98	656	992	45	4	—	—	359	453	671	312	270	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	591	21	258	238	54	17	3	—	164	112	213	102	582	17
Erysipelas	239	8	18	19	25	53	91	25	45	36	95	63	155	13
Scarlet Fever	1206	3	376	726	68	31	2	—	272	270	402	262	1201	5
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	5	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	8	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	3	1	2	2	8	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	35	—	—	—	10	25	—	—	11	2	17	5	30	7
Cerebo-spinal Meningitis	6	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	—	6	4
Polio-Myelitis	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	13	3	11	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	385	—	6	14	101	136	110	18	85	53	134	113	248	226
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	99	3	17	38	23	10	7	1	20	22	39	18	58	28
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4
Totals	4747	158	1367	2181	396	341	250	54	1148	982	1735	882	2948	308

2,869 rooms were fumigated and the bedding, etc., removed and disinfected by steam. Of these 2,466 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 125 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 278 because they were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 315 families and the bedding was taken away and disinfected by steam.

Cleansing
and
Disinfection.

The disinfection of second-hand clothing, prior to export to South Africa and the supervision of the packing of the goods was carried out as in previous years. The number of such articles dealt with last year reached 138,926.

In addition to South Africa we disinfect clothing to be sent to Ireland, Russia, etc.

The total number of articles disinfected for all purposes was 213,712.

358 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—326 adults and 32 children. 295 were cleansed because of vermin and 63 because of infectious disease.

It was not found necessary for me to take action under the Public Health (Small Pox) Regulations, 1917, as the Public Vaccinators offered vaccination or re-vaccination to all contacts of cases of Small Pox.

Vaccination.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Vaccination Officers and assistants with regard to Small Pox:—

	Districts.	
	A. and B.	C and D.
Visits to premises where cases of Small Pox have occurred	197	213
Visits to Common Lodging Houses and Homes	2	1
Visits to firms affected	25	14
Visits to schools affected	21	7
No. of contact notices served	1,646	2,364

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN STEPNEY DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1930.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the " Birth List Sheets " as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1930.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1932, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz. :				
		Col. I. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died unvaccinated.
			Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Limehouse	2,035	524	2	—	1,075	70
(2) St. Georges, East	773	282	2	—	256	48
Total	*2,808	806	4	—	1,331	118
(3) Whitechapel	1,842	957	1	—	428	79
(4) Mile End	1,042	288	—	1	590	44
Total	*2,884	1,245	1	1	1,018	123

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1932, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st Jan., 1932, neither duly enter- ed in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily ac- counted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates of Successful primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year <u>1931.</u>	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year <u>1931.</u>
	Post- ponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found.			
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1) Limehouse	—	218	40	106	1,132	1,050
(2) St. Georges, East	—	12	25	148	488	233
Total	—	230	65	254	1,620	1,283
(3) Whitechapel	5	310	18	44	1,120	441
(4) Mile End	2	44	7	66	773	593
Total	7	354	25	110	1,893	1,034

Limehouse and St. Georges. Whitechapel and Mile End

Number of children successfully vaccinated after declaration of conscientious objection had been made. These numbers are included in Column 6.	26	17
Total number of certificates for the year 1931 sent to other Vaccination Officers	347	211

*These do not include 19 re-registered births : 1 in Limehouse, 6 in St. Georges, 8 in Whitechapel, 4 in Mile End, 4 others in Limehouse and 2 others in Mile End.

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS DURING THE YEAR JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1931 (Form N).

No. of cases in birth lists received during the year.	No. of certificates of vaccination received.	No. of certificates of postponement owing to			No. of statutory declarations under section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907.	No. of certificates of insusceptibility or of having had smallpox.	No. of cases		No. of entries in lists sent to public vaccinator
		Health of child.	Condition of house.	Prevalence of infectious disease.			Parents removed out of district.	Otherwise not found.	
(a) Whitechapel 1,793	1,120	236	1	—	441	3	842	11	522
(b) Mile End 1,052	773	82	—	—	593	1	168	16	603
Other vaccinations (a & b)	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Limehouse 1,943	1,132	31	1	—	1,050	11	754	25	357
(d) St. Georges 727	488	18	—	—	233	1	32	20	510
Other Vaccinations (c & d)	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 5,515	3,997	367	2	—	2,317	16	1,796	72	1,992

9 re-registered births in Whitechapel, 8 in Mile End and 8 in Limehouse and 5 in St. Georges are included in the above.

Return showing the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the Rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1931.

District.	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of persons.			Number of successful re-vaccinations <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	TOTAL.	
Whitechapel District	Dr. D. F. Kennard	449	116	565	156
Shadwell do.	Dr. E. Lipman	160	313	473	133
Mile End do.	Dr. S. Mikhail	327	521	848	94
Limehouse do.	Dr. T. O'Keefe... ..	128	459	587	108
St. George-in-the-East District	Dr. B. Rygate	286	189	475	211
George-in-the East Hospital	Dr. J. Carver	1	1	2	47
St. Peter's Hospital	Dr. Cecil A. Coyle	6	13	19	9
Mile End Hospital	Dr. Alan Randle	23	93	116	9

M.379a.

Public
Health
(Tuberculo-
sis) Regula-
tions, 1930.

PART I—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 28th December, 1930, to the 2nd January, 1932, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of STEPNEY.

Age periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Noti- fications.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	5	—	2	21	23	40	44	51	33	12	231	264
Females ...	—	1	4	8	22	35	31	21	16	10	6	154	173
Non-pulmonary Males ...	1	11	18	7	9	5	2	—	3	3	1	60	65
Females	2	6	10	3	3	6	6	2	—	1	—	39	41

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	2	10
Females ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	9
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	6
Females	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below:—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from local Registrars	9	4
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General	8	3
Posthumous notifications	—	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	2	1
Other Sources	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remain- ing at the 31st December, 1931, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health.	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	1572	945	2517	503	474	977		3,494
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	33	26	59	5	8	13	72
2. Recovery from disease ...	66	52	118	17	15	32	150
3. Death	244	152	396	38	19	57	453*
4. Removals	219	129	348	71	36	107	455

*199 of these refer to old cases, some of them as far back as 1914, ascertained during the revision of the Register.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in Stepney during 1931.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Mortality.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—
1	5	1	11	6	3	1	5	2
5	—	4	18	10	—	2	1	—
10	2	8	7	3	—	2	1	—
15	21	22	9	3	9	8	1	1
20	23	35	5	6	7	14	2	1
25	40	31	2	6	30	14	1	1
35	44	21	—	2	21	15	2	1
45	51	16	3	—	27	12	3	1
55	33	10	3	1	23	8	4	—
65 and upwards	12	6	1	—	19	8	—	1
Totals	231	154	60	39	140	86	20	8

Of the 484 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year :—

82 are of no occupation, 53 are engaged in tailoring, 68 are housewives, 37 are labourers, 12 are engaged in dressmaking, 20 are seamen, 12 are clerks, 11 are dock labourers, 3 are carmen, 4 are engaged in boot making, 7 are hawkers, 5 are furriers, 5 are hairdressers, 9 are shop assistants, 2 are waitresses, 2 are cabinet makers, 4 are messengers, 8 are charwomen, 4 are nurses, 5 are motor drivers, 1 is a laundress, 3 are barmen, 3 are porters, 3 are milliners, 8 are warehousemen, and the remainder are engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

26 are children under 5 years, and 52 are between 5 and 15 years of age.

Of the 254 deaths from Tuberculosis that occurred during the year :—

36 were housewives, 24 were engaged in tailoring, 20 were labourers, 16 were infants, 13 were of no occupation, 11 widows, 10 were seamen, 12 were dock labourers, 7 were clerks, 5 were carmen, 5 were shop-assistants, 5 were engaged in bootmaking, 5 were dressmakers, 5 were porters, 4 were machinists, 4 were typists, 4 were street traders, 4 were cigarette makers, 4 were furriers' dressers, 4 were motor lorry drivers, 3 were hairdressers, 3 were cabinet makers, and the remainder were engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in various occupations.

Mortality from Tuberculosis in various occupations.

These regulations provide that persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory tract shall not be employed in the handling of milk or milk receptacles.

Power is given to the Council to cause such persons to discontinue their employment. Two cases were investigated but it was not found necessary to take action under the regulations during the year.

VII.—STATISTICS PROVIDED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Memo. 2, 1932, M.O.H. Met. B. C.B.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

These statistics are forwarded for the information of the Medical Officer of Health in connection with paragraph 6 and Appendix II of Circular 1206 dated the 14th July, 1931, addressed to Medical Officers of Health from the Ministry of Health.

Met. B. Mem. SD/EP.

(1) Stepney Estimate of Population, Mid-year 1931, 226,500.

(For the calculation of death rates based on the figures of civilian deaths furnished from this Office, this population should be reduced by the exclusion of non-civilians, estimated at 700, to a net figure 225,800).

(2) Numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified in Stepney during the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1932.

Smallpox	352	Puerperal Fever	8
Scarlet Fever	1,260	Puerperal Pyrexia	36
Diphtheria	664	Erysipelas	239
Enteric Fever	5		

The case rates of these diseases for England and Wales per 1,000 civilian population are respectively as follows:— Smallpox 0·14, Scarlet Fever 2·05, Diphtheria 1·27, Enteric Fever 0·06, Puerperal Fever 0·06, Puerperal Pyrexia 0·14, Erysipelas 0·38.

The case rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are:—

Puerperal Fever 3·55 and Puerperal Pyrexia 8·71 per 1,000 total births (*i.e.* live and stillbirths) registered during the year.

(3) Numbers of stillbirths registered in Stepney during the calendar year, 1931 :—

		Stillbirths registered.	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Stillbirths allocated to the Borough.
Total (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	{ Males	107	4	29	82
	{ Females	85	2	27	60
Illegitimate	{ Males	6	1	1	6
	{ Females	2	1	—	3

Memorandum S.D. 52, 1932, M.O.H., Met. B., C.B.

(4) *Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.*

Live Births 1931.

		Live Births registered (excluding re-registrations).	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Live births allocated to the Borough.
Total Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	{ Males	2,822	81	881	2022
	{ Females	2,665	85	813	1,937
Illegitimate Live Births	{ Males	57	13	6	64
	{ Females	43	12	9	46

The numbers of Live Births given above are those *registered* in the calendar year from 1st January to 31st December, 1931 inclusive. They are not comparable with provisional figures published in the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns nor with figures compiled for a period of 52 weeks.

(5) The following provisional figures relating to *LONDON* (Administrative County) are specially furnished for the information of the Medical Officers of Health for the Metropolitan Boroughs :—

Death rates per million civilian population from Tuberculosis and Cancer :—

	Males	Females	Persons
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1,143	682	895
Other Tuberculosis	147	109	126
Cancer (All Forms)	1,704	1,586	1,641

Maternal Mortality based on deaths primarily classified to puerperal conditions :—

	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total births (i.e., Live and Stillbirths).
Puerperal Sepsis	2.02	1.96
Other Accidents and Diseases of pregnancy and parturition	1.78	1.72

(6) CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M.	1,616	173	53	32	36	52	77	102	202	333	350	206
	F.	1,352	136	34	38	32	52	65	64	127	241	308	255
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	M.	12	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	12	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	M.	13	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	19	5	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	M.	10	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	7	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	M.	8	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1
	F.	19	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	4	2
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	F.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	M.	150	1	...	2	...	20	31	24	32	26	13	1
	F.	85	2	...	1	3	24	14	15	13	6	6	1
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M.	16	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	...
	F.	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...
11. Syphilis	M.	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	1	...
	F.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	M.	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	1	...
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M.	177	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	30	62	56	21
	F.	165	...	...	1	...	1	6	5	27	48	50	27
14. Diabetes	M.	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	1
	F.	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	9	4
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	10	18	8
	F.	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	10	20	4
16. Heart disease	M.	355	...	...	...	4	7	12	9	30	81	110	102
	F.	345	...	...	...	4	9	7	12	20	66	108	119
17. Aneurysm	M.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	1
	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	36	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	19	10
	F.	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	16	12
19. Bronchitis	M.	75	2	2	...	1	1	2	5	16	23	16	7
	F.	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	19	12

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	177	32	15	6	3	5	2	14	20	38	30	12
	F.	117	25	11	7	2	3	4	10	8	13	19	15
21. Other respiratory diseases ...	M.	19	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	5	4	2
	F.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	8	4
22. Peptic ulcer ...	M.	27	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	8	6	...
	F.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...
23. Diarrhoea, etc. ...	M.	40	32	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	F.	35	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis ...	M.	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	F.	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	...
25. Cirrhosis of liver ...	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	F.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2
27. Other digestive diseases ...	M.	23	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	10	2	4	1
	F.	28	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	5	7	6	3
28. Acute and chronic nephritis ...	M.	45	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	7	9	15	5
	F.	54	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	9	18	13	7
29. Puerperal sepsis ...	F.	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes ...	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	M.	78	76	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Senility ...	M.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
	F.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22
33. Suicide ...	M.	20	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	7	1	2
	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
34. Other violence ...	M.	59	5	...	2	7	3	7	3	5	8	15	4
	F.	48	3	1	6	6	3	3	...	4	4	4	14
35. Other defined diseases ...	M.	140	15	7	3	10	8	9	12	9	29	27	11
	F.	105	6	6	5	10	6	16	7	16	12	14	7
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Special Causes included in No. 35 above.													
Small pox ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7) BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1931. (Provisional figures.)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	15.8	0.67	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.54	6.0	66	91.18	6.17	1.70	0.95
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.0	0.67	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.48	8.4	71	91.43	5.84	2.24	0.49
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations, 20,000-50,000) ...	15.6	0.73	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.43	4.0	62	92.17	5.49	1.25	1.09
London ...	15.0	0.50	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.26	0.57	9.7	65	89.52	6.23	4.24	0.01

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

{	per 1,000 Live Births ...	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
	" " Total Births ...	1.66	2.45	4.11
		1.59	2.35	3.95

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